BUCCANEER
COVER at Rs. 5 each
TUBE at Rs. 2-12 each
Write to
WELLINGTONS
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PALMER
The only high grade COVER
Rs. 7 each
TUBE at Rs. 2-8 each
WELLINGTONS
Supply same
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. IV NO. 127 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 29, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons	From Aden	Tor
30th "	Sardinia ..	7000	...	...
4th June.	Salsette ..	6000	Karmala .	9000
11th "	Caledonia ..	8000	...	...
18th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
25th "	Arabia ..	5000	...	...
2nd July	Salsette ..	6000	Khybar ..	9000
9th "	Nagoya ..	7000	...	...
16th "	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
23rd "	Khiva ..	9000	...	...
30th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting At Colombo.	Tons.
25th June	Nankin ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
29th "	Novara ..	7000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination
*3rd June	Binga ..	Karachi direct
8th June	Amazon Apear	East & South Africa.

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

Messrs. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS,

Indigo Merchants

General Commission Agents

and Exporters.

BARBHAI MOHALLA,

BOMBAY: 3.

BRANCHES:

MADRAS, KARACHI,
CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE,
SHIKARPUR (Sind)
AND CHAMAN.

AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA

THE
BOMBAY CHRONICLE

LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Yearly	15	0	0
Half-yearly	8	0	0
Quarterly	4	0	0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Yearly	20	0	0
Half-yearly	11	0	0
Quarterly	6	0	0

G. M. JAYAKAR

ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER
GIRGAON, BOMBAY.

PHOTOS BY DAY AND NIGHT.
Pastel Painting a Speciality.
Perfect satisfaction in Snap Shots of Children.
Office, School and College Groups at special reduced rates.
Amateur Work done promptly and cheap
A visit is solicited.
Studio open daily from 9 a.m., to 6 p.m.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE
SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Birmingham .	A & C	7500		1st June
City of Exeter ..	A & C	9397		26th June
City of Paris ..	A & C	9000		5th July

Fares.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	720
Liverpool	600	90	452	678
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	943	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay.—Messrs. E. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at one anna throughout India at the following stations:—

AGRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
AHMEDNAGAR.—La Croix & Co.
AJMER.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbotham & Co
BELGAUM.—Vithal Damodar Kelkaf
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
BHAVNAGAR.—Trivedi Jethalal Kaliandas.
BHOPAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAVAL.—Pinto & Sons.
BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BROACH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Sons.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHARWAR.—Higginbotham & Co.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GANGAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GWALIOR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HUBLI.—Higginbotham & Co.
HYDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Proprietor, Refreshment Room, Kalyan Station.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KOLHAPUR CITY.—S. A. Kulkarni & Co.
KOTAH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co.operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—Shapurji Nowroji & Co.
MEERUT CANTT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—Dhonde Brothers.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SUKKUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—The Japanese Stores.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kollapith.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
TRICHINOPOLY.—A. K. Sunderarajan Warrior.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Moyori Maru..	M. Taniguchi	3773	24th May	2nd June
Kirin Maru ..	T. Sasaki ..	3801	29th May	10th June
Rangoon Maru	T. Hori ..	5348	12th June	24th June

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels,, Gross Tonnage 273,800.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Indo Maru ..	5311	K Tashiro	30th May	6th June
Shinkoku Maru	5336	T. Auchiki	31st May	11th June

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticoria		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

F. CORNAGLIA'S

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes.

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

CONFECTIONER

BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia". Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney
Harbin	Fengtien	Australia)
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U. S. A.)	New York	Tsingtau
	Osaka	Tsinanfu
	Pekin	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

78, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong Kong
Madras	Kuala-Lumpur	Canton
Rangoon	(F. M. S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Peking
Taiping (F.M.S.	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F. M. S.)	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER.
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

BANKING.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 2031 Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England).

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £550,000
Subscribed Capital £1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE.

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES" ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent, per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS.
Manager.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkong
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART.
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1857.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account beween the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES, may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

LADIES and gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, Piano, etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 23 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4037

MASSAGE.—Patients treated on modern methods recommended by the Medical Faculty, by an experienced masseuse. Apply to Box No. 7, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1095

WANTED

MANUFACTURERS of Japanese paper or Agents are requested to communicate with the MANAGER of the "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—By educated Frenchman, PUPILS desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Translations undertaken, MONSIEUR FALLOFIELD, Ratiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road. 1099A

WANTED—PUPILS for the Piano. Sound training to beginners. Terms moderate. Vicinity Apollo Pier. Apply "J. M." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1003

WANTED.—A SHORTHAND WRITER. Must be competent. From 9 to 11 in the night on Tuesdays and Fridays at residence near Parsi Statue. Apply "X. Y. Z." c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1003

WANTED.—A B. A. with Science, B. Sc. or B. Sc. fail to teach Science in the MUDHOJI HIGH SCHOOL, Phaltan. Salary Rs. 50 according to merit. Apply with testimonials.
L. K. PHANSALKAR,
State Karbhari,
4186 Phaltan.

WANTED a retired Assistant Engineer or Supervisor having good experience of buildings, roads and irrigation projects, for the post of State Engineer. Pay for an energetic good hand upto Rs. 100 per mensem plus Rs. 25 for horse allowance. Apply sharp to
RAO BAHADUR HARNAM DAS,
Chief Member of Council,
4218 Karauli.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A PRINCIPAL for the RISHIKUL ACADEMY at HARDWAR on Rs. 150 to Rs. 200. The applicants must be strict Sanatanists. One who had passed his M.A. in Sanskrit and has administrative experience will be preferred. Only experienced hands need apply.
SECRETARY,
"Rishikul" Hardwar, U.P.

WANTED a GRADUATE (not studying law) strong in English and History as a teacher in the New English High School, Nagpur on Rs. 60 p.m., with an annual increment of Rs. 5. Also an under-graduate on Rs. 30 p.m. For further particulars write to the undersigned before the 12th June 1916.
(Sd.) G. J. PURUSHE,
Head Master.

WANTED.—A SUPERINTENDENT, fully experienced in high class printing line, one of long experience, and able to give estimates need apply; best opportunity for a really able man.
Also, a Typist well versed in Gujrati and English correspondence; and able to draft letters independently. Apply: Vyas, Vasanji House, Warden Road, Bombay. 4209

WANTED.—For the Sardar Mudliar Dispensary and the King Edward Memorial Hospital for Women and Children, Poona, a qualified female SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON.
Applications stating age, qualifications and previous experience, with copies of testimonials and pay per mensem should be addressed to
B. V. MOODLIAR,
Chairman,
King Edward Memorial Hospital
4193 Committee, Poona.

WANTED.—An expert Designer and Engraver for the work of a Jewellery catalogue. See Messrs. Surajmal Lallubhai and Co., Opp. Kalbadevi Post, Bombay. 4201

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY,

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY", Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE or HIRE.—Motor parcel delivery van in excellent order. For particulars apply to the MANAGER of the "Chronicle." 1018

FOR SALE—Two young COUNTRY-BRED HORSES. Good opportunity. Apply Box No. "L" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.—HARLEY DAVIDSON MOTOR CYCLE with side-car 7-9 H. P. complete with accessories. Used for (1) one month only. Owner buying a car. Rs. 1,700/, no offers. Apply GROUND FLOOR, GORDON HOUSE, Apollo Bunder.

FROM OUR NEW FACTORY.—S. 7 Gents' Brown Calf Balmoral Lace Walking Boots, drill lined, toe capped, medium toes, bark tanned soles sown on. Sizes 6 to 10 in stock. A well finished and strong boot Price Rs. 6 per pair.
STOCK CLEARANCE.—87 pairs R 72, Ladies Black Glace Kid Gibson shoes, half leather lined, bark soles, handsewn. Sizes 2, 3, 4, and 5 only. Sale Price Rs. 4/6 per pair.
THE CHROME LEATHER Co.,
612—5 PALLAVARAM, Madras.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Out on hire a piano. For particulars, apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1039

TO BE LET—Upper Flat of Banajee's Bungalow, Nepean Sea Road. Apply F. J. BATLIBOI "Jamshed Hall" next door. 4146

DEOLALI CAMP VIEW Rs. 200 per month. Rosedale ground floor Rs. 150 a month. Apply on the premises or to Mr. CAMA c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

TO BE LET.—Large Open Vadi, 4,000 yards, any lot in Khetarali No. 10, near Thakordwar. GURMUKHRAI NIHALCHAND, 42, 2nd Bhoiwada. 4079

FURNISHED rooms to be let with board at Edward House Apollo Bunder, for couple or bachelor. E. L. and Fans. Outside meals also supplied. Apply to Mrs. St. Pourcain. 1035.

TO BE LET.—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri; and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.
All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

TO LEASE.—A TWO STORIED building, 80, Fort Street, well ventilated and being in close proximity of ALEXANDRA DOCKS with has undergone thorough repairs recently. The top floor is suitable for residence and has besides front rooms bath and kitchen facing north, 9 other rooms with newly built *marees* with sanitary arrangements. The ground floor is suitable for a big bakery concern with two ovens ready built. A rare chance for an enterprising man. Apply to No. 56/1, care of Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATUR. AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 281 of 1904.

FIJABAI, widow of Moolji Noormahe.med ..... Plaintiff.
v.
ANUNDA SEWA & Co. ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 17th day of February, 1916, the following immoveable property will be sold by public auction by the Commissioner of this Hon. Court at his office in the Court House on Monday, the 12th day of June, 1916, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and the Defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being on the Western side of Nishampada Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 150 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under B Ward No. 2937 (2) 3313 and Street No. 230-2-145 and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the Nishanpada Road aforesaid on the West by the Tandal Street on the North by the property of Khoja Rahimtulla Valiee and on the South by the property of Kazi Fatemahomed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co. Attorneys for the Defendants abovenamed at Esplanade Road, Oriental Buildings within the Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 3rd day of May, 1916.
H. H. WADIA,
4217 Commissioner.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England).

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and FROM 1st June, 1916, the timings of certain of the PASSENGER TRAINS on the G. I. P. system will be altered.
For full particulars see the Sheet Time Tables exhibited at stations or apply to the Station Masters or the undersigned.
A. C. RUMBOLD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 26th May, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RY. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE of Concentrated Essences by Messrs. Bertie Smith & Co.

On THURSDAY the 1st June at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their offices at 53, Medows Street, Fort, a large lot of concentrated essences prepared in the Laboratory, of Messrs. Clayton and Jowett of Liverpool in bottles consisting of Pine Apple, Orange Champagne, Raspberry, Tit-Bits, Rabbiezain, Jamaica ginger, Pick-me-up etc., etc.
The above essences are on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY THE 1ST JUNE AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE of very rich selected Indian open hand worked carved furniture such as rich carved hand worked chiffoniers cabinets, rich centre tables specially ordered selected, rich first class household furniture by the well-known makers John Roberts Wimbridge and others consisting of very lovely Luxarino-De-Van Chesterveld sofa and Chesterfield easy chair, rich velvet lined drawing room and reading room complete suites of sofas and chairs, very rich handsome artistic palace designed Queen Anne pattern velvet lined hall cabinets and cozy corner sofa cabinets also silver cabinets figurewood automatic master key roll top office tables, specially ordered large fish bowl with figurewood stand, bedroom selected solid almiras up-to-date designed dressing and washing tables rich hand painted porcelain china jars and wall plates high taste engravings and hand painted pictures etc., etc.

On THURSDAY the 1st of June at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by public auction at their offices at 53, Medows Street, Fort (first floor opposite Oak Lane where the furniture has been arranged for auction) the specially ordered selected rich Indian open hand worked carved furniture such as carved chiffoniers cabinets, rich carved centre tables, specially ordered rich household furniture by the well-known makers Messrs. John Roberts, Wimbridge and others consisting of dining tables, English designed dining chairs mirrored side boards and dinner waggons very lovely Luxarino-De-Van Chesterfield sofas and chestrefield chairs rich velvet lined drawing room and reading room complete suites of sofas and chairs, very rich handsome artistic palace designed Queen Anne pattern velvet lined hall cabinets and cozy corner sofa cabinets artistic velvet lined silver cabinets, very rich cozy corner sofa screens solid figurewood automatic master key English designed roll top office tables rich writing tables office chairs revolving book cases mirrored hat stands low and easy chairs very rich specially ordered solid figurewood large fish bowl on figurewood stand specially ordered large bird cage, rich hand painted porcelain China jars and wall plates very rich selected cultivated taste engravings and hand painted pictures, bed room selected solid double and single almirahs cloth and gown presses up-to-date designed dressing chests of drawers dressing and washing tables music canterburico, teapoys, iron double and single beds rich glass poreclain and plated-ware etc., etc., the property of W. Challice Esq., of the Bombay Gas Company Ltd.
Catalagues will be published and the property is on view.
P.S.—Some pieces from the above are very artistically made.

AUCTION SALE OF 95 BALES M. G. BENGAL FINE COTTON.

On TUESDAY the 30th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at Colaba in the Bungi adjacent to the godown of Messrs. Mirzamul Motilal, by order of Messrs Ratiram Jaharmul and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Hurvandrai Fulchand.
95 bales machine ginned Bengal Fine Cotton.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th May, 1916.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 85, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Wrought Iron Long-Scrap Wrought Iron—Broken Castings and Brass Pieces and other Sundry Articles.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 29th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the Presidency Mill, Ferguson Road, Parel, by order of the Agents of the aforesaid Mill, the following goods:—
A large quantity of Wrought Iron Long-Scrap Wrought Iron-Broken Castings, Brass pieces and other sundry articles.

AUCTION SALE OF GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, etc.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by public auction, on MONDAY the 5th June, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, at Carnac Bridge:—
A number of bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of grain sweepings and other miscellaneous goods, etc.
MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th May, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

6-30 **EXCELSIOR THEATRE** 9-45 p.m.

AMBROSE & PEGGY BARKER

In New Skits and Impressions including and amusing skit on Harry Tates famous Burlesque "MOTORING."

LAST NIGHT. LAST NIGHT. **ROBERT DEMONT TRIO**

American Fastest Novelty Act.

Farewell Performances! Farewell Performances!

(Jack) RODGER & TEMPLE (Olive)

In a beautiful vocal Patriotic Scena. 'The Sea Rules All.'

A Popular Success **BRET HAYDEN** Whistler and Story teller
A Popular Success Whistler and Story teller

Late of Miss Lena Ashwell's War Concert Party.

TOMORROW. **LEON ROGEE.** Entertainer and Mimic.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

FAVOURITE RESORT OF THE ELITE OF BOMBAY.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.
DRAMA COMEDY FARCE
"THE TIME LIMIT."

Francois loved Yoonne but her father decreed that he must settle a million francs on her within a year in order to win her. A rival resorts to daringly unscrupulous tactics in order to prevent Francious from winning but his plot is cleverly revealed at the last moment.

A THREE PART DRAMA WITH A THRILL IN EVERY FOOT.

"WIFFLES GETS INTO THE WRONG FLAT"

Wiffles had dined unwisely and went into his neighbour's flat at midnight. Next morning his wife saw him at the window and gave him a terrible time. The Parisian favourite has never been seen in such funny situations.

"MRS. GREEN'S MISTAKE"

Mrs. Green embraced the butler by accident Mr. Green employed a maid in his place. His wife saw shadows on the blind and thought Mr. Green was kissing the maid, while baby, looking through the key-hole, thought Mrs. Green was kissing the bulter. Really the butler and the maid were man and wife and they were kissing their baby!

Our weekly topical
PATHE GAZETTE.
10,000,000 DOLLARS FIRE IN U. S. A.
DIVINE SERVICE IN SALONICA
ANZAC DAY
King & Queen attend service at the Abbey.
General Sir William Birdwood presents D.C.M.S.
PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO 70th.
CANADIAN BATTALION.
WIMBLEDON BYE-ELECTION.
EASTER LEAVE, HOME FROM HOSPITAL
PRIMROSE DAY IN LONDON
THE AVIATORS MASCOT NEAR VERDUN.
QUEEN ALEXANDRA AT MAUNDY SERVICE AT WESTMINSTER.
FIELD DISPENSARY, SALONICA.
8000 CANADIANS PARADE AT HAMILTON Ont.

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, and As. 8, and 4 Box Seats Rs. 2.

NEXT WEEK.
The Film London raved about:
"THE GARDEN OF LIES"
Gorgeous Universal production of Justus Miles Forman's famous novel

OLYMPIA CINEMA
TO-NIGHT
A Record and Expensive Incident in Cinema.
2 Serials together 8 parts.
MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY
AND
B OKEN COIN.
24 CASH PRIZES 24
IN
Rs. 2,000
TIME:—6-30, 8-45 & 10-30.

AMERICAN DENTIST.
Dr. H. de GRAAF
MOHAMMADI MAHAL,
DHOBI TALAO.
PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS
Full set (upper and lower) from Rs. 60.
Fillings, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very moderate charges.
All work guaranteed for five years.

IF YOU
desire to see a really good picture
MAKE A POINT OF SEEING
UNDINE
A film version of the famous French Classic of the Sea by Pierre de la Motte Fouque.
COMMENCING SATURDAY 3rd JUNE 1916.
AT
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
Tel. 1882.
N. B. Owing to the enormous cost of bringing this magnificent dramatic spectacle to Bombay, the usual admission rates will be advanced slightly for one week.

NEW
ALEXANDRA CINEMA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
THE SLIM DETECTIVE
A Remarkable Three Reel Detective Story.
and
CHARLES CHAPLIN in "CHARLIE AT WORK"
A screaming Two Reel Comic Farce.
Time: 7, 8-45, 10-30 (S.T.)
USUAL HALF RATES.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers—
The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observtory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 27th May 1916, was 30.001 inches
For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .081 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock

Day of Week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Shill.	LOW WATER. Day of week.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Shill.
	May	h. m.	ft. in.	May	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	27	m 8 25	25 10	27	m 1 40	17 4
		8 8a	25 7		2 15a	20 1
Sun.	28	m 9 24	26 7	28	m 2 33	16 10
		8 59a	25 6		3 13a	20 2
Mon.	29	m 10 12	27 8	29	m 3 13	16 5
		9 43a	25 5		4 3a	20 1
Tues.	30	m 10 54	27 8	30	m 3 51	16 1
		10 28a	24 5		4 47a	19 11
Wed.	31	m 11 32	27 11	31	m 4 27	15 11
	Jun.	11 1a	25 5	Jun.	11 1	19 10
Thur.	1	m 0 7a	28 1	1	m 5 1	15 10
		11 38a	25 5		6 4a	19 8
Fri.	2	m 0 40a	28 0	2	m 5 34	15 11
					6 39a	19 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 27 (Saturday)	,, 6h 2m.	,, 7h. 10m.
,, 28 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 11m.
,, 29 (Monday)	,, 6h 1m.	,, 7h 11m.
,, 30 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 11m.
,, 31 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 12m.
June 1 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 12m.
,, 2 (Friday	6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 12m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—
New Moon June 1st, 1h. 7-3m. a.m; First quart June 9th, 5h. 29-0m. a.m.

Messrs. Phiroze M. Dastoor and Co., of 7, Hornby Road, Bombay, have been appointed opticians and oculists in ordinary to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay. This firm also holds appointments to H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda and other ruling Chiefs.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, May 27.

Many thunderstorms have occurred in the west of the peninsula where rainfall has been fairly widespread. Nearly general rain has fallen in Assam, local in Burma.

The chief amounts are:—Bassein three inches, Diamond Island one and a half, Bhamo one, Myitkyina two, Dibrugarh, Tezpur one and a half, Gauhati one, Silchar three, Cherrapunji thirteen, Karwar and Sholapur one, Bijapur, three quarters, Raichur a half and Calicut one and a half.

Forecast:—An extension of rainfall into Bengal and Bihar.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 27th May 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature continues in excess in the east Punjab; night temperature is in defect in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen and is now higher than usual the excess at night ranging from 7 deg. to 1½ deg. F.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the east Rajputana and normal or in excess elsewhere. Day temperature is above normal except at Karachi. Night temperature is also in excess in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Temperature is in excess in Central India West and north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the north-eastern districts and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess at some stations.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 0.88in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local; Poona has had 0.60in., Sholapur 0.89in., Bijapur 0.81in. and Nizamabad and Hyderabad 0.22in. each. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in excess at Nizamabad and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has increased in the Peninsula; it has been nearly general between Karwar and Cochin on the west coast and local in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Mysore. Seas have become rough at Colombo and slight or moderate in Malabar; a change in the conditions appears to be taking place in the south-east Arabian Sea.

Fairly general rain is likely in Malabar and a few showers in the Konkan and the Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a.m. on SATURDAY, the 27th of May 1916.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 a.m.	Rainfall: past 24 hours	Rainfall: (Calendar) November to date.	Rainfall: Departure since 1st November last.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	91.7	83.6	64	..	7.31	—3.65
Do. (25th)	96.9	78.8	87	..	5.44	1.37
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	81.1	81.1	73	..	9.36	5.66
Do. (25th)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	110.6	77.6	35	..	1.56	—0.38
Rawalpindi	104.3	69.0	19	..	10.86	—3.46
Lahore	111.0	74.0	33	..	1.12	—3.23
Amritsar	104.4	79.2	21	..	2.27	..
Hissar	103.4	80.1	15	..	1.51	—4.86
Ambala	102.4	87.8	14	..	1.71	2.00
Delhi						
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	114.8	9.66	23	..	0.73	—1.52
Mainpuri	116.1	95.8	26	..	1.02	—1.7
Jhansi	115.6	94.8	10	..	0.58	—1.61
Cawnpore	115.2	93.9	20	..	0.78	—1.57
Allahabad	116.0	89.4	16	..	1.02	—1.44
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	120.1	79.8	62	..	0.61	—0.78
Jacobabad	90	68.2	82	..	0.28	—1.43
Karachi	108.0	86.4	21	..	0.44	—1.54
Ajmer	111.3	91.1	19	..	0.33	—1.27
Jalpore	114.6	92 6	20	..	0.03	—1.64
Kotah	92.2	69.9	17	..	0	—1.90
Mount Abu						
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	102.8	84.1	64	..	0	0.60
Dwarka	89.7	82.7	82	..	0.19	—0.59
Veraval	85.6	3.5	88	..	0	—0.52
Rajkot	108.1	80.1	61	..	0	—0.70
Bhavnagar Para	107.0	83.8	71	..	0.13	—0.66
Surat	95.3	82.9	67	..	0	—0.45
Ahmedabad	110.8	83.6	58	..	0	—0.48
Deesa	113.3	82.6	55	..	0	—0.69
Neemuch	103.1	81.0	51	..	0.26	—0.97
Indore	107.1	81.1	74	..	1.22	0.93
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	110.5	87.3	20	..	1.09	—2.10
Saugor	110.2	85.6	23	..	1.27	—1.69
Hoshangabad	111.3	85.0	34	..	1.49	—0.76
Khandwa	109.6	84.9	46	..	0 82	—0.70
Akola	108.3	83.6	45	..	2 54	0.22
Amroati	109.6	87.3	36	..	1.02	—1.57
Nagpur	110.6	87.0	39	..	2.53	—0 92
Chanda	113.7	87.0	39	..	1.45	—2 41
Raipur	113.7	89.6	26	..	1.37	—2.17
KONKAN—						
Bombay	93.2	83.8	73	..	0.18	—0.83
Ratnagiri	89.1	78.3	77	..	2 60	1.46
Murmugao	92.5	81 4	81	..	2.19	—0.66
Karwar	89.5	78.3	93	0.88	3.46	—0.20
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	106.2	78.1	57	..	0.92	—0.64
Ahmednagar	99.4	69 4	66	..	4.62	2.51
Poona	98.4	69.1	79	0 60	1 90	—1 59
Sholapur	105.2	69.5	85	0.80	3.63	0.77
Bijapur	98.4	69.3	76	0.81	1.70	—1.38
Belgaum	88.6	70 9	78	..	5.14	—0.71
Aurangabad	100.1	74 2	63	..	3 44	1 30
Nizamabad (Indur)	111.1	81 0	53	0.22	2.08	—0 93
Hyderabad	107.3	77.2	84	0.22	3 93	0.17
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	90.8	78.2	93	0 39	10.66	1 47
Calicut	88.4	77.7	90	1.40	29 79	3 88
Cochin	90	27.8	92	0.50	21.57	4.02
Colombo	87.5	77 3	82	..	71.27	23 64
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	97	3 84.7	69	..	20.84	12.30
Bellary	101.5	76.5	71	..	10.09	5.65
Cuddapah	100	0 77.3	44	..	9.74	3.06
Madras	96	4 82 8	70	..	21.29	—0.79
Bangalore	99.8	69.5	78	0.19	10 29	1.17
Coimbatore	95.8	74 8	82	..	9.50	—0 08
Trichinopoly	105.0	82 0	59	..	13.56	—0 69
Negapatam	95.1	80 8	81	..	24.62	—7.59

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA
Bombay, 26th May 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.		
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.746	Inch.
Temperature of Air	88.1	Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80.9	"
Dew Point	78.6	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.733	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	4.6	"
Maximum temperature of Air	93.2	"
Minimum	83.9	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SW,SSW,WSW	
Movement of Wind do. do.	100	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00	Inches.
Total fall during month	0.00	"
Do. do. year	0.04	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. 27th		

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

(KIA ORA KATOA—KIA ORA KATOA).
(MAORI—GOOD LUCK TO ALL.)

"LEST WE FORGET!"

H. M. S. PHILOMEL

PRESENT.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY JUNE 1st & 2nd

In Aid of New Zealand Wounded Sailors and Soldiers Fund.

MUSIC—MIRTH—MELODY

Assisted by the leading members of Maurice E. Bandmann Star Vaudeville Turns.

If you love us come and see us.
Your interests are our interests.
Don't let us forget our wounded Brothers and moreover the Widows and Orphans of your Protectors.

Box Plan open at Rose & Co.

VAL ATKINSON,
General Manager.

God Save the King-Emperor.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Rs. as. p.	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.	7 9 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	7 9 2	per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	7 9 -	per case.
Devoes's Brilliant 125 deg.	6 9 2	per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	6 4 2	per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	6 4 2	per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	5 8 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins).	5 8 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	5 8 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	4 14 0	per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of the Blk Oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

The Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

MANAGER.

us a trial.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
Incorporated in England.
ESTABLISHED 1731.

FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.
PHŒNIX ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Incorporated in Canada.
ESTABLISHED 1789.

FIRE & MARINE.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
Incorporated in England.

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated in Canada.

WORLD MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
Incorporated in England.

As General Agents for th above First Class English Offices we are accepting

Fire, Marine and Accident business.

Applications for rates and terms will receive our promb attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents.

GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort.

"O. T."
A STIMULANT without ALCOHOL.
SOLD BY ALLSTORES

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, May 26.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	350
Total Day's Imports	3,000
Mid. Americans	8.47—6
Egyptian F.G.F.	11.39 unchanged.
New York 10-30 a.m., July	12.74—9
New York 10-30 a.m., Oct.	12.84 unchgd.
New Orleans 9-30 a.m., July	12.65—10
New Orleans 9-30 a.m., Oct.	12.65 unchgd.

LIVERPOOL, May 27.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	200
Total Days's Imports	14,000
Mid. Americans	8.44—3
Egyptian F.G.F.	11.45 + 9

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

LIVERPOOL, May 26.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Total Imports 3,000

Months.	To-day's opening price.
May	8.25
May-June	8.17
June-July	8.13
July-Aug.	8.09
Aug.-Sept.	8.02
Sept.-Oct.	7.89
Oct.-Nov.	7.80
Nov.-Dec.	7.74
Dec.-Jan.	7.71
Jan.-Feb.	7.68
Feb.-Mar.	7.66
Mar.-Apl.	7.64
Apl.-May	7.62
May-June	7.60

Opening price remains the same as previous close.

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

LIVERPOOL, May 27.

Total Imports 14,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.
May	8.22
May-June	8.18
June-July	8.13
July-Aug.	8.10
Aug.-Sept.	8.02
Sept.-Oct.	7.89
Oct.-Nov.	7.80
Nov.-Dec.	7.75
Dec.-Jan.	7.72
Jan.-Feb.	7.69
Feb.-Mar.	7.67
Mar.-Apl.	7.65
Apl.-May	7.64
May-June	7.62

Quotations two points lower all round on previous close.

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

LIVERPOOL, May 26.

Months.	To-day's closing price.
May	8.24—1
May-June	8.20 + 3
June-July	8.15 + 2
July-Aug.	8.12 + 3
Aug.-Sept.	8.04 + 2
Sept.-Oct.	7.91 + 3
Oct.-Nov.	7.82 + 2
Nov.-Dec.	7.77 + 3
Dec.-Jan.	7.74 + 3
Jan.-Feb.	7.71 + 3
Feb.-Mar.	7.69 + 3
Mar.-Apl.	7.67 + 3
Apl.-May	7.66 + 3
May-June	7.64 + 4

LIVERPOOL, May 27.

Months.	To-day's closing price.
May	8.20—4
May-June	8.16—4
June-July	8.12—3
July-Aug.	8.08—4
Aug.-Sept.	8.01—3
Sept.-Oct.	7.88—3
Oct.-Nov.	7.79—3
Nov.-Dec.	7.73—4
Dec.-Jan.	7.70—4
Jan.-Feb.	7.67—4
Feb.-Mar.	7.66—3
Mar.-Apl.	7.64—3
Apl.-May	7.62—4
May-June.	7.60—4

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

LIVERPOOL, May 26.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	11.43 + 16
Nov.	11.18 + 9
Jan.	10.03 + 10

LIVERPOOL, May 27.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	11.41—2
Nov.	11.16—2
Jan.	11.01—2

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL, May 26.

M.G., Bengal, "Good"	6.25
M.G., Bengal, "Fully Good"	6.40
M.G., Bengal, "Fine"	6.55
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, "Good"	6.60
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, "Fine"	6.90
M.G. Broach, "Good"	8.10
M.G. Broach, "Fully Good"	8.25
M.G. Broach, "Fine"	8.40
M.G. Scinde, "Good"	6.20
M.G. Scinde, "Fully Good"	6.35
M.G. Scinde, "Fine"	6.50

Quotations are five points lower all round.

LIVERPOOL, May 27.

M.G., Bengal, "Good"	6.20
M.G., Bengal, "Fully Good"	6.35
M.G., "Bengal, "Fine"	6.50
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, "Good"	6.55
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, "Fine"	6.85
M.G. Broach, "Good"	8.05
M.G. Broach, "Fully Good"	8.20
M.G. Broach, "Fine"	8.35
M.G. Scinde, "Good"	6.15
M.G. Scinde, "Fully Good"	6.30
M.G. Scinde, "Fine"	6.45

Quotationss five points lower all round.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

LONDON, May 26.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	5,000
Total Forwarded	65,000
Total Imports	43,000
Total Stock	701,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

LONDON, May 26.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	11,616,000
American Visible Supply	3,047,000
Total Sales	48,000
East Indian Sales	1,900
Total Speculation	4,000
Total Export	1,000
East Indian Stock	44,000
East Indian Forwarded	1,700
East Indian Imports	1,000
East Indian Speculation	800
American Afloat	120,000
East Indian Afloat	19,000
Total Afloat	156,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 26.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	15,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Day's Exports to Continent	11,000
Futures at New York July unchanged	12.76
Futures at New York Oct.	12.84.
Previous closing price	12.83
Spot Cotton at New York	12.90 unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12.63—6
Tone of Spot Cotton—Dull.	
Futures at New Orleans July	12.64—4
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	12.64 unchgd
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 3/4—1/8
Demand Bills	4.75.75 unchgd.
Silver Commercial Bars	71 3/8—1/8

WEEKLY REPORT OF COTTON.

New York, May 26.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	86,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	51,000
Week's Exports to France & Continent.	65,000
Week's Exports to Japan	11,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,114,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports	651,000

WOOL AUCTION.

Liverpool, May 26.

Wool auction closed to-day—Quiet. 44,000 Bales sold.

Vicanere First White, highest 17d.
Vicanere First White, lowest 15d.
Vicanere Ordinary White, highest 14½d.
Vicanere Ordinary White, lowest 12d.
Candahar First White, highest 15½d.
Candahar First White, lowest 14d.
Candahar Ordinary White, highest 13½d.
Candahar Ordinard White, lowest 12d.
Bicanere White, highest 14d.
Bicanere White, lowest 11d.

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 26.

Bar Silver Spot	34 3/16 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver.—Mint and Indian Govt. Buying. Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 8th August, 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 9/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4¼
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5¼
Interest day to day loans	3½
Interest 7 day market loans	4

London, May 27.

Bar Silver Spot	34 1/16
Closing Tone of silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 8th August, 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 9/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4¼
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5¼
Interest day to day loans	3½
Interest 7 day market loans	4

EXCHANGE.

LONDON, May 26.

On London at Paris, Francs 28.21 unchgd.

London, May 27.

On London at Paris Francs.... 28.21 unchgd.

WAR LOANS.

London, May 26.

3½% 1925—1928	£88¼ unchgd.
4½% 1925—1945	£95½ unchgd.
Consols 2½ %	57 5/8—¼
Rupee Paper 3½%	53¼ unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½% (Sterling Loan)	80¾ unchgd.
Government Securities 3%	69¼ unchgd.
Cloths:—Strong, Scattered sales to India.	
Yarns:—Quiet fair.	

New York, May 27.

3½% 1925—1928	£88¼—⅛
4½% 1925—1945	£95½—¼
Consols 2½%	57 3/4—1/8
Rupee Paper 3½%	53¼ unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½% (Sterling Loan)	80 3/4 ,,
Govt. Securities 3%	69¼ ,,

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 26.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F., Inclusive steamer loading, May-June, sellers. 65 + 6d.

LONDON, May 27.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F., inclusive steamer loading May-June, Sellers. 65 plus 6d.

AUSTRALIAN.

LONDON, May 26.

South Australian April Sellers unchgd	65
Victorian April Sellers unchgd	67

LONDON, May 27.

New South Wales. Not offered.	
South Australian, Apl., sellers.	65 unchgd.
Victorian, Apl., sellers.	67 unchgd.
New South Wales. Not offered.	

BARLEY.

LONDON, May 26.

Karachi Barley June Buyers, unchgd. 51/6

LONDON, May 27.

Karachi Barley, June, buyers. 51/6 unchged.

LINSEED.

LONDON, May 26.

Linseed Calcutta, May-June Buyers	73/6
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May, nominal	71 plus 6d.

LONDON, May 27.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May, Sellers	71

SEEDS.

LONDON, May 26.

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. June-July, sellers.	66/9—9d.
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship, June-July, London.	75/6 + 9d.
Toria Rapeseed, May-June, sellers.	68/6 unchgd.

LONDON, May 27.

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July, Sellers	65/6
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July, London Sellers	75/6
Toria Rapeseed, May-June, Sellers	67/9

JAVA SUGAR.

LONDON, May 26.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Aug.-Oct.	21/9
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Oct.	21/10½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta, Aug.-Oct.	23/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Oct., nominal.	23/10½

RUBBER.

London, May 26.

Para Rubber fine hard cure, June-July, Value.	2/9¼—¼
Plantation First Latex Crepe, June, sellers.	2/8¾—¾

LONDON, May 27.

Para Rubber fine hard cure June-July, Value	2/9—¼
Plantation First Latex Crepe June, Sellers	2/8¾—¼

METALS.

London, May 26.

English best Selected Copper	£148—8
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£121—8¼
Copper Braziers.	£172 unchgd.
Yellow Metal	17¼ unchgd.
Hard Spelter	75 unchgd.
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14x20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F., Liverpool.	18/9 unchgd.
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool.	£28 unchgd.
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie	£6/11-6 unchgd.

LONDON, May 27.

English best Selected Copper	148
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£121
Copper Braziers.	£172
Yellow Metal.	17½
Hard Speiter.	75
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14×20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool Unchd.	£28
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie Unched.	£6/11/6

FREIGHT.

LONDON, May 26.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal, nominal.

LONDON, May 27.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.

Sleeplessness

Restful Refreshing Sleep Without use of Narcotics by taking Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

The quite remarkable power of Dr. Cassell's Tablets to induce healthy, natural sleep is due not to narcotics, but to their steadying effect upon the nerves. There are no narcotics of any kind in Dr. Cassell's Tablets, consequently there is no possibility of a habit being formed. It is always *natural* sleep that results from taking the Tablets, because they nourish and strengthen the nerve centres and thus overcome the nerve irritation which causes sleeplessness. Here are instances of their unexampled efficacy:—

Mr. A. J. Felton, 6, Chepstead Villas, Coulsdon, Surrey, England, says: "Do what I would or take what I would I never slept, night nor day. Relief came at last with Dr. Cassell's Tablets."

Mr. Poole, 60, Infirmary Road, Sheffield, England, says:—"At night I used to wake up with a start and a queer feeling of dread. For months this went on till at last I took Dr. Cassell's Tablets. Now I am as well and fit as any man of my age."

Mrs. Smith, 168, Castle-street, Grimsby, England, says:—"I was in a dreadfully run-down, nervous state, and to add to my trouble I could not sleep. Often I lay awake till morning. But now, since taking Dr. Cassell's Tablets, I am as well and bright as ever."

Dr. Cassell's Tablets

are a genuine and tested remedy for all forms of nerve or bodily weakness in old or young. Compounded of nerve nutrients and tonics of indisputably proved efficacy, they are the recognised modern home treatment for

Nervous Breakdown
Nerve Paralysis
Spinal Paralysis
Infantile Paralysis
Neurasthenia
Nervous Debility
Sleeplessness
Anæmia
Kidney Disease
Bladder Weakness
Stomach Disorders
Malnutrition
Wasting Diseases
Vital Exhaustion
Premature Decay

Never Touched By Hand.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are made and packed entirely by self-acting mechanism, in modern hygienic laboratories. From beginning to end of manufacture they are never touched by hand. Made in Great Britain; sold throughout the world.

Chemists and Medicine Dealers in all parts of India sell Dr. Cassell's Tablets at As 14 and Rs 2.2, the larger size being the more economical. Ask for Dr. Cassell's Tablets, and do not take anything else instead of them. If out of stock the dealer can easily obtain a fresh supply.

Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., 418, Chester-road, Manchester, England.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 27th May, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
Indore Ujain (M.G.)	..	..	222	..	25th Jan. 1917
	..	..	..	..	
	233	223	211	..	Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	..	227	..	..	July
	..	214	204	..	Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
	..	243	229	..	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	247	..	..	July
	..	..	..	..	
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	246	..	Ready
Barsee (M.G.)	..	..	275	..	Ready
Oomra M.G. (Fair Staple)	..	252	244	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
	..	254	246	..	Ready &July
Akola-Kghm. Karanja (M.G.)	..	251	..	..	Sept.
	..	260	..	..	25 Jan. 1917
	..	..	..	..	
	..	254	246	..	Ready &July
Oomrawatee Descriptions (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
	..	257	249	..	Ready &July
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	260	252	..	Ready& July
	..	..	..	..	
	..	265	257	..	Ready &July
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	266	258	..	Ready &July
	287	283	278	..	Ready
Broach (M.G.)	..	281	..	..	July
	..	..	..	285	25 April 1917
	..	..	..	340	Ready
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	325	May/June
	..	..	..	..	
Surat (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Malhla (M.G.)	..	241	229	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	308	Ready
	..	..	..	300	May/June
	..	..	..	..	
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	306	Ready
	..	..	..	298	May/June
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	310	Ready
,, (H.G.)	..	..	..	297	May/June
	..	..	..	290	May/June
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	332	Ready
	..	..	..	320	May/June
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	293	..	..	Ready
Do. (H.G.)	..	283	..	..	Ready

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 26th May 1916:—

Cotton	8,616 Bales.
Wheat	11,284 cwts.
Linseed	11,983 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	475 ,,
Ginjellysced	398 ,,
Groundnuts	1,715 ,,
Castorseed	1,560 ,,
Rice	23,944 ,,
Myrabollams	2,724 ,,
Cottonseed	1,452 ,,
Gram	392 ,,
Joowar	2,298 ,,
Barley	1,274 ,,

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 27.

The market to-day has ruled quiet but steady, with little doing.

A small business has been reported in July Akolas and there is a fair demand for stapled styles on the part of Mills, but sellers generally are asking higher rates than those offered.

Ready cotton is in moderate demand.

We quote:—

July, Fine Akolas	256
Jany. Fine good Bengal	224
April, Good Broach	286

Messrs. PATEL BROS. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growth	Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	..	..	287	Apr. 1916
M. G. Begals	..	224	..	Jan. 1917
M. G. Begals	228	..	..	July 1916
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	220	..	..	,,
M. G. Khandesh	246	234	..	,,
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat.	260	..	..	,,
M G. Nagpore	269	..	..	,,
M. G. Akola Khgm ..	261	..	..	July. 1916
Do.	256	..	..	,,
M. G. Broach	282	..	..	30th June/July'16
H. G. Westerns	..	..	315	,,
M. G. Westerns	..	..	337	,,
H. G. Compta	..	..	310	,,
Saw Ginned Dharwar. ..	..	..	..	

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 27th May, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
Indore Ujain (M.G.)	..	..	222	..	25th Jan. 1917
	..	..	..	..	
	233	223	211	..	Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	..	227	..	..	July
	..	214	204	..	Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
	..	243	229	..	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	247	..	..	July
	..	..	..	..	
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	246	..	Ready
Barsee (M.G.)	..	..	275	..	Ready
Oomra M.G. (Fair Staple)	..	252	244	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
	..	254	246	..	Ready &July
Akola-Kghm. Karanja (M.G.)	..	251	..	..	Sept.
	..	260	..	..	25 Jan. 1917
	..	..	..	..	
	..	254	246	..	Ready &July
Oomrawatee Descriptions (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	257	249	..	Ready &July
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	260	252	..	Ready& July
	..	..	..	..	
	..	265	257	..	Ready &July
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	266	258	..	Ready &July
	287	283	278	..	Ready
Broach (M.G.)	..	281	..	..	July
	..	..	..	285	25 April 1917
	..	..	..	340	Ready
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	325	May/June
	..	..	..	..	
Surat (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Malhla (M.G.)	..	241	229	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	308	Ready
	..	..	..	300	May/June
	..	..	..	..	
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	306	Ready
	..	..	..	298	May/June
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	310	Ready
,, (H.G.)	..	..	..	297	May/June
	..	..	..	290	May/June
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	332	Ready
	..	..	..	320	May/June
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	293	..	..	Ready
Do. (H.G.)	..	283	..	..	Ready

STOCKS OF COTTON.

Stock of cotton on 1st September 1915.	625,000
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 25th May '16	2,801,625
	3,426,625
Shipments do.	1,553,204
	1,873,421
Afloat	30,217
	1,843,204
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-country by Rail 1st Sept. to date.	860,000
Stock of cotton in all hands	983,204

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, May. 27th—4 p. m.

	Bazaar Terms. Ready Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. as. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	38 0 0	5 10 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	37 0 6	5 10 3
Wheat, Karachi Bangla .	36 0 0	5 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .	5 14 0	6 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	5 12 0	6 2 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	6 12 0	7 2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7 8 0	7 14 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	7 4 0	7 10 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	44 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75.25	43 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50.50	42 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black ...	37 0 0	....
Popyseed, White ..	6 12 0	7 2 0
Groundnuts ...	39 0 0	....
Mowraseed ...	4 4 0	4 10 0
Forward.		
Whent Aprial-May ..	5 10 9	....
Linsced May	7 14 3	....

Castorseed. Tone steady.
Ready ..... Rs. 6-15, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed. Tone quiet.
Rs. 25, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

The market is quiet but steady with rate unchanged and business dull.

Banks Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-16d. June.

Bank's Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do. Forward	1s. 4 13-32d. June.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 5/8d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	195¼
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	159.
Do. Shanghai	223
Do. Yokohama	154½

BULLION.

Bar silver in London is unchanged at 34 3.16 for ready delivery.

The local market is steady at 91-0 for June settlement:

We quote:—

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	27-0-0
Australian do.	25-4-0
Bombay do.	25-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-0-0
English Dragons	16-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	80-10-0

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Government Paper is quoted at Rs. 80-8 for ready delivery:

The 4 per cent. Terminal Loan is quoted at par:

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 27.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened weak to-day and the rates began to give way, but before close a fair revival took place and the Market closed firm.

Tata Steel Deferred shares stood weak in the morning but later on recorded a substantial improvement.

In Mill shares for June delivery Davids closed at Rs. 470.

Fazulbhai were placed at the rates varying from Rs. 485 to Rs. 491¼. Standards from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,215. Madhavji from Rs. 1,417½ to Rs. 1,440. Swadeshi from Rs. 1,635 to Rs. 1,645 and Centrals from Rs. 2,120 to Rs. 2,130.

Simplex declined to Rs. 422½. Finlays to Rs. 270. Currimbhai to Rs. 250 and Indore Malwas to Rs. 268½.

Bunli Cement Co., shares were placed at Rs. 13½.

Indian Cement Co., shares changed hands at Rs. 123¾.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 172½ to Rs. 175. Deferreds from Rs. 675 to Rs. 700.

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 1,290 to Rs. 1,305.

Gujrat Railway shares were placed at Rs. 99½.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 237½.

Bombay Burma Trading shares dropped to Rs. 910.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares stood steady at Rs. 250.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done in the Vicinity of Rs. 81.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 94.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 27.

There was no special feature of interest in to-day's market. Jute mill shares ruled steady, but inactive. The gunny market was closed out of respect to the memory of Mr. V. L. Rees, a well known gunny broker, who died suddenly yesterday. Tea shares met with a small inquiry, as also did coal shares and the miscellaneous market was fairly well patronised.

Following sales took place:—

Coal:—Adjai 220, 221; Bengal 811/2, 812; Ghusick 15; Nowaghur 18; Raneegunge 82 x.d.

Jute:—Delta (ord) 417, 418; Empire (ord) 35/2 to 35/8; Fort Gloster (ord) 408 to 412; Fort William (ord) 126; Kamarhatty (ord) 342/8, 343/8; Northbrook (ord) 30/12, 30/8; Union (ord) 407, 408 409.

Tea:—Darjeeling Himalayan 17, Dessai and Parbuttia 252, 253; Grob (ord) 84; Hattikhira 28, 28/4; Roopacherra 31, 31/4; Sirissin 2/8.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone 131, 132; Lansdowne Jute 5½% debentures 103; Mengkibol Rubber 19/12 to 20/4; Titaghur Paper (ord) 88.

Government Paper, 3½% was quoted at Rs. 80/12 to 80/13.

MARITIME TRADE OF BURMA.

GREAT DECLINE OWING TO WAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 27.

The report on the maritime trade of Burma for the year 1915-16, just issued by the Collector of Customs shows a great decline. This is the first complete year under war conditions and the total value was Rs. 5,739 lakhs or a decline of 154 lakhs from the previous year's figures. The influences most strongly felt were in the foreign trade, which fell by four and two-fifths per cent., excluding the period April to July 1914 (not war months). In the remaining months the private trade of Rangoon with all ports was 30¼ crores rupees in the year under report as against 28½ crores in the previous year. The improvement is a remarkable testimony to the recovery of confidence in the province, for the low prices of paddy must have decreased the general purchasing power, while the adverse effects of war have been borne with increasing weight. The export trade was most seriously effected owing to the tonnage famine with its enormous rise in freight rates.

Japan's success in her energetic efforts to capture the trade formerly belonging to Germany is illustrated by the fact that imports to Rangoon rose to 111 lakhs in value or almost double the previous year's total. Exports to Japan, on the other hand, fell from 27½ lakhs in the previous year to 30 lakhs.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 13th Vaisakh Vad, 1972.
Mahomedan: 26th Rajab, 1334.
Parsi: 21th of Mah 9, 1285.
Phase of the Moon: New Moon, June 1.
Sunrise, 6 h. 1 m., Sunset, 7 h. 11 m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Co., Third Ordinary General Meeting, 121, Esplanade Road, 4 p.m.
P. and O. s. s. Caledonia with English Mails of 12th instant, due at 8 a.m.

TUESDAY, May 30.

Departure of P. and O. s. s. Sardinia with Homeward Mails.

TUESDAY, May 30.

High Court (Short Causes) Vacation Sitting, 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, June 2.

Anglo-Indian Empire League Dance in Aid of Women's Branch of War Fund, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, Varieties and Cinema at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 5-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

BOYCE—Nanabhai F. Boyce, Abkari Contractor, Sholapur, Belgaum etc., son of late Framji Nanabhai Boyce and nephew of Rustomji and Nusserwanji Nanabhai Boyce and of Ardeshir Aspandiarji Vania, aged 33 years, died on 27th instant at Rewa House, Warden Road, Bombay.
English papers please copy.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut. R. A. Spence, Officiating Commandant.

Bombay, May 29.

Riding School.—Riding School daily from 7 a.m.

Arms.—There are still several members who have not returned their Arms to Headquarters, will those members return them at once, oil bottles deficient will be charged for.

F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Bombay, May 29.

153. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "A" Co. during week ending 3rd June. Next for Duty "B" Co.

154. Range.—The Great Koper and Miniature Ranges will be closed until further notice.

155. Recruits.—There are now vacancies in the Corps for suitable men. Intending recruits should apply to the Officer Commanding the Company they wish to join, as recruits drills will commence early in the monsoon.

156. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Companies as follows:—

No. 8858 Vol. E. Sutter, "B" Co.
No. 8859 Vol. R. T. Button, "G" Co.
No. 8860 Vol. P. G. Johnson, "J" (Scots) Co.
No. 8861 Vol. W. Ferguson, "J" (Scots) Co.
No. 8862 Vol. J. M. Bannister, "J" (Scots) Co.
No. 8863 Vol. J. Dunlop, "J" (Scots) Co.
No. 8864 Vol. A. Grant, "J" (Scots) Co.

158.—The Battalion will be paid out early in June for Actual Military Service performed. N. C. Officers and men who will be absent from Bombay, must submit to Orderly Room the Addresses to which pay due to them is to be forwarded.

(Sd.) C. M. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

NOTICE.

The Volunteer Club (late German Gymkhana) close to Marine Lines Station on Kennedy Sea Face will be opened on 1st June and will be available for all Volunteer purposes. Copy of Rules will be posted in the Club.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington, V. D., Commanding.

May 27.

No. 179—DUTIES:—
Duties for the week commencing Monday, 29th instant:—
Orderly Officer for the ensuing week Lieutenant W. Dunkerley.
Orderly Officer next for duty 2nd-Lieutenant F. J. Cheminais.
Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Company Sergeant E. E. Bellamy.
Orderly Sergeant No. 2 Company Sergeant E. A. Sherren.
No 164—RECRUITS:—
Several vacancies exist in the Corps for recruits; any wishing to be enrolled, can see the conditions by applying to the Sergeant-Major of the Corps at Headquarters, Bazar Gate Street, Fort. Recruits gun drill parades will probably commence in June.
No. 170—CLOTHING:—
All great coats and water bottles in possession of members must be returned to the Quarter Master's stores at once.

P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. G. K. Walker C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

Poona, May 28.

431. Signallers.—Signallers will parade at Headquarters on Fridays at 5-30 p.m. until further notice.

432. Range.—The Musketry range at Poona will be open for Class firing daily at 7.30 a.m. except Sundays from Monday 5th June 1916. Members wishing to fire should submit their names to Headquarters office two days beforehand.

434. Clothing.—Field Service caps have now been received and may be obtained from the Stores on payment of Rs. 1-4 each.

(Sd.) A. E. KEARSEY, 2/Lt.,
Adjutant, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. M. GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT STATION HOSPITAL COLABA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

MAILS FOR BUSRA.

Mails for Mohomerah and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 1 p.m. to-night.

MAIL FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra S. S. Umkuzi via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-morrow.

INCOMING MAILS.

The P. M. S. Mongolia which left London on the 12th instant and has on board the mails of the 18th instant arrived at Port Said on Saturday evening the 27th instant.

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. S. S. Mooltan which connected with the S. S. Salsette which left Bombay on the 9th instant arrived at Marseilles on Thursday, the 25th instant. All well.

S. S. CITY OF EXETER.

The Ellerman Line s. s. City of Exeter, Commander J. Rae, outward bound from Liverpool, is expected to arrive in Bombay at daybreak to-morrow with the following passengers:—Mr. J. M. Hezlett, Miss K. Hodgson, Mrs and Master Jordan, Miss A. H. McGill, Mr. Geo. Robb, Mrs. Robb, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Ramsay, Mr. P. H. Stubbs, Mrs. R. Smith, 2 children and infant.

FIRE AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

A fire broke out yesterday evening at about 7-30 near the third class waiting hall at the Victoria Terminus. The origin of the fire is believed to have been in the electric indicator. This caused the wood-work to ignite, but before any material damage was done, the fire was got under control and eventually extinguished by the Yard Foreman, W. F. Gilbert, and the assistant Station Master, G. Pryke.

A THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.

Dr. Erach J. Taraporewalla will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) on "Wagner's Operas III:—Niebelung's Ring Part II." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

Public lecture by Dr. Erach J. Taraporewalla in English on "Wagner's Operas III:—Niebelung's Ring Part II," Hall of the Theosophical Society, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

INFORMATION ABOUT FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Two correspondents, write to us, wishing to know from any gentleman in the Forest Department or any gentleman having some knowledge of the line, information as to whether non-Matriculate students are allowed to join this line and what other examinations of the Bombay University one will have to pass. We hope some one of our readers would oblige by furnishing the necessary information.

EXCISE PROSECUTIONS

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector Sheriar J. Talyarkhan charged Fakira Suleman, a Mahomedan, with being in possession of forty tolas of opium without a license. The accused was arrested in Friday afternoon at the junction of Duncan and Sandhurst Roads, when on being searched the opium was found tied round his waist. He was fined Rs. 45.

Mr. Talyarkhan then charged one Din Mahomed, a Mahomedan, with being in possession of eight grains of cocaine without a license at the Two Tanks on Friday afternoon. The accused was convicted and sentenced to five weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

ELPHINSTONE ROAD OVERBRIDGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The stone steps over the bridge from Elphinstone Road Station down platform are so very narrow that two passengers can hardly pass the same with convenience, and when a train comes, generally there is such a rush of passengers going up and coming down that many a passenger and passers-by have to wait at the bottom or at the top of the steps, and during rains it is quite impossible for a man to go over the steps with an open umbrella. According to the Municipal regulation staircases in ordinary houses inhabited by about 20 to 30 persons are not allowed to be less than 3 feet in breadth but these stone steps to be used by thousands of men daily are hardly about three feet. Would the Railway Company or the Municipal authorities see to this inconvenience of the passengers and pedestrians and remedy this grievence?—Yours, etc.,

B. G. P.

ROLL OF HONOR.

DEATH OF A LUCKNOW VOLUNTEER OFFICER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, May 27.

The following appears in the Lucknow Volunteer Orders:—

The Commanding Officer has received intimation that Captain T. P. Wood, who has been reported missing since September 1915, was killed in the operations of that month. He lost his life in a charge which materially affected the success of the British arms in an important engagement. A keen soldier and a gallant gentleman, Captain Wood's loss is regretted by every member of the battalion, especially by C. Company which he commanded and by B. Company, the remaining company in the La Martiniere. He died true to the traditions of Constantia and the Residency flag, the crest which his old battalion is honoured by bearing. The sympathy of the battalion is with Mrs. T. P. Wood in her bereavement.

VIOLENT STORM AT GAUHATI

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE REPORTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 27.

A heavy storm lasting over twenty minutes' duration passed over Gauhati in Assam last evening a little after eight. The Principal quarter affected was the Pausi Bazar, where Marwari traders suffered chiefly, extensive portions of their corrugated iron rolls being completely blown off. Much damage to grain and goods in store is feared. The cholera hospital, cooly depot and tannery factory were blown down. Telegraphic communication between Calcutta and Rangoon via Assam has been interrupted. The Degaru railway station, 16 miles from Gauhati, is reported to have been demolished. There appears to be little damage to Government and public buildings. No loss of human life is reported. The Calcutta mail arrived at Gauhati this morning at 1 o'clock instead of 11-20 a.m. yesterday due to breach by floods in the line between Tiku and Nalbari railway stations on the Eastern Bengal Railway.

HEAT WAVE IN CALCUTTA.

DEARTH OF DRINKING WATER IN WEST BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 27.

A heat wave at present is passing over Calcutta and more specially over west Bengal. It is no doubt exceedingly trying. So far as Calcutta itself is concerned, it does not seem at all to have affected the health of the city. The case, however, is very different in the mofussil. For one thing the temperature is much higher there than in Calcutta, reaching as high as 115 degrees at Burdwan and Berhampore. This constitutes a record so far as Lower Bengal is concerned. But quite apart from the temperature which makes day work impossible, there is the question of drying up of ponds and tanks with consequent scarcity of good drinking water. Scarcity of water has reached very serious proportions in such districts as Bankura and Birbhum. As one travels along by the railway one is struck with the long and constant succession of dry tanks which appear on both sides of the railway track. Water that is distributed at the railway stations is diluted mud. Water scarcity has led to an outbreak of cholera in various localities as it was expected to do. Rain, therefore, is badly needed everywhere, all the more urgently because it is long overdue.

CALCUTTA, May 28.

Strong winds were experienced in Calcutta early yesterday evening. In Chowringhee a tree was blown against an electric standard breaking it and suspended the tram service temporarily. No rain or a Nor-wester occurred in Calcutta itself, but it is probable that there was a heavy storm in the neighbourhood. At about twenty minutes to seven a hot dust storm, so characteristic of these disturbances, blew for several minutes with unusal oppressiveness.

LATER.

The weather has suddenly changed in Eastern India, and rain is expected to spread into West Bengal where it is gravely needed, even drinking water being now scarce in most of the villages. The sea at Sandheads is described as being tremendous at 8 a.m. this morning though the wind was very moderate from the south. During the yesterday evening duststorm in Calcutta the temperature rose in a few minutes from 86 degrees to 100.4. So rapid and large a rise is very unusal. The maximum temperature during day time was nearly 95.4.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 28.

Dust and thunderstoms are reported from nearly all parts of the country. Rain has fallen in many stations of the Peninsula, North-east India and Burma.

The principal amounts are:—Port Blair, and Yemethin one, Lashio one and a half; Toungoo, Cherapunji, Chittagong, Narayanganj and Barisal one; Chhitaldrug three-quarters; Mangalore two; Calicut and Cochin three; Salem one and a half and Cuddappah three-quarters.

Forecast;—Extension of rainfall into Bihar.

MUNICIPAL MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

In the course of a letter addressed to the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation by Mr. Maneckji Fakirji Gotla, the latter states:—

The City of Calcutta has got one advantage over the City of Bombay and that is in this respect, that the former has two Municipal Magistrates to dispose of Municipal cases. These two Municipal Magistrates are whole time officers. Their salaries are Rs. 750 and 500 respectively. The money realized by fines imposed by the Magistrates is received by the Calcutta Corporation. Besides these two Municipal Magistrates, there are five Presidency Magistrates in the City of Calcutta. Sir here in our city there are only four Presidency Magistrates who have to pay attention to and dispose of Municipal cases besides various sorts of criminal cases. Landlords and others are prosecuted by the Bombay Municipality for a breach of Municipal rules in the Presidency Magistrate's Courts; if instead of that a wholetime municipal magistrate's court be established citizens will appreciate it much. I, therefore, humbly pray that the Corporation will take up this matter in hand and do the needful.—Yours etc.

M. F. G.

The Indian Council, St. John Ambulance Association, gratefully acknowledge the receipt, through Mr. F. G. Rowland, I.C.S., the District Officer of Saran, Chapra, of a cheque for Rs. 15,000, which represents money recently collected from the people of that place. It is suggested that the amount be utilized for the purchase of a Motor Ambulance, and that the balance be spent on providing hospital equipment for sick and wounded arriving in India.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Parsi Gymkhana, Bombay was held yesterday, Mr. J. M. Framji Patel being voted to the chair.

The report for the year was adopted. The chairman in his speech congratulated the Gymkhana on their improved financial position attained to by the energetic work of the Secretaries.

He suggested that Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy may be elected as president for the ensuing year, not because he was descended of a wealthy family but because he was the possessor of the finest qualities of a young heart. It was highly praiseworthy to their cricketeers, who, along with the members of other gymkhanas, had contributed to the success of the Cricket Carnival in aid of the War Fund under the patronage of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon.

Sir Jamsetji was then duly elected as the President for the ensuing year and a Managing Committee was formed, consisting of the same members as in previous year.

Messrs. S. S. Engineer and M. P. Dadachanji were elected as Honorary Auditors.

NEW MARKET RACING.

OAKS PROBABLES, RUN JUNE 1ST.

(Beattie & Co., Chandernagore.)
Popingoal Brennan.
Canyon Rickaby.
Lady Minta F. Templeman.
Angelina H. Jones.
Wetkiss Whig.
Fifinella J. Childs.
Broken Doll Bullock.
Salamandra Whalley.
Marketgirl Cooper.
Moneymoon Fox.
Manylands or Followflag Wal Griggs.
Melba Donoghue.
Eos, Terredescinne, Melissa, Miss Flapperton.
Puss In Boots, jockey's unknown.

DERBY BETTING.

2-1 Kwangsu, 3-1 Figaro, 4-1 Canyon, 7-1 Flemingfire, 8-1 Nassovian, 10-1 Fifinella, 20-1 Forestguard, Bayodee.

MILITARY CROSS-COUNTRY RACE.

THE KING AS STARTER.

The King officiated as starter for a Military Cross-country Race at Aldershot on Tuesday, April 18 in which some 760 runners competed, including many Colonials. After the big field had been started Messrs. Otway, J. E. Fowler Dixon, C. Franklin, W. C. Cambray, F. J. Starr, and C. W. F. Pearce, the leading officials, were presented to his Majesty, who thanked them for their work among the soldiers. The officials of the Southern Association, were delighted with the words of commendation on their excellent work which the King addressed to them when they were presented to him by Sir Archibald Hunter during the course of the afternoon.

Considering the huge field—three was a turn-out of nearly 760 runners, representing thirty-five teams—the 20th Durham Light Infantry did exceedingly well, with ten aside counting, to total no more than 281 points. The North countrymen had six men home in the first twenty-one, and the whole of their scoring ten in fifty-nine. The team from the 135th, 136th, and 137 Batteries of the R.F.A., were second with 483 points and the 12th Yorkshires third with 526. The race for individual honours proved much more exciting. In the end it went to Corpl. W. E. Stidolph, Royal Flying Corps (a well-known Herne Hill Harrier), who beat Pte. C. Farr, 47th Canadians, by about a dozen yards. Close up finished Sergt. J. W. Breed, of the Durham L.I., an English International cross-country runner, who at one time held the championship of the North Eastern Counties Association.

UNION CRICKET CLUB.

FIXTURES 1916.

June 18th.—S. V. C. C.
June 25th.—New Coronation C. C.
July 2nd.—Young Friend's Union C. C.
July 9th.—Bombay Telegu C. C.
July 16th.—Prince of Wales C. C.
July 23rd.—Sixteen Stars C. C.
July 30th.—Dnivadhu C. C.
August 6th.—New Esplanade C. C.
August 20th.—Chitrapur C. C.
August 27th.—Fort Vijay C. C.
September 3rd.—Chandra S. K. P. C. C.
September 10th.—Parekh C. C.

Mrs. K. C. De, wife of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division, invited the leading men of Chittagong District at a meeting to discuss measures to be adopted to relieve the distress prevailing there. A subscription list was opened to supplement the Government action. Mr. Nilkrishna Rai, landholder and merchant, placed at the disposal of the Commissioner 85 bags of Rangoon rice, 50 bags of salt and 50 pairs of dhotis for distribution among the distressed people.

(Continued from Column 5.)

612 cases vermouth, 24 cases medicine, 34 cases cotton yarn, 6 cases rubber goods, 847 packages tyres, 25 cases paper, 6 cases confectionary, 1,143 cases beads, 4 cases earthenware, 1 case silk goods, 5 cases watches, 13 cases woollen goods, 21 cases 2 casks colour, 1 case suneage, 50 cases ghee, 58 packages 27 crates vermicelli, 31 cases silk and cotton goods, 157 cases 1 case wine, 41,179 pieces 50 cases marble tiles, 1,008 cases cotton goods, 100 casks lime carbonate, 135 cases liquor, 550 cases brandy, 150 barrels minio, 81 cases conserves, 50 kegs 32 casks lead ore, 315 cases 2 casks eaude vie, 642 cases cognac, 411 pieces asphalte, 10 bundles candid peels, 23 cases mastic, 250 bags seeds, 25 packages dry roots, 62 cases mineral water, 20 casks citric acid, 1,000 bags sulphur, 25 bales A. P. goods, 256 bags fennel seeds, 2,800 crates flooring tiles, 3 cases copperfoils, 5 cases perfumery, 12 cases infants food, 60 casks 10 cases tartaric acid, 1 case preserves, 1 case linnen goods, 9 tubs cheese, 17 cases twine, 49 cases silk waste yarn, 1,575 cases almonds, 10 cases cochineal, 4 cases essential oil, 1 package specie, 7 cases cigarettes, 8 bundles hides, 27 bundles skins, 2 bags mackla shells, 193 bags gum olibanum.

S. S. Pundit from Sourabaya Agents, T. Morrison & Co., 1,603 bags sugar, 1,339 baskets hard molasses, 1,741 pieces log ends, 14 drums arruck,

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 27.

Haliotis	Barin	Zanzibar

DEPARTURES.

May 27.

City of Lahore	Lalday	Karachi
Kinkasan Maru	Koizumi	Kobe
City of New Castle	Abram	Calcutta
Verawa	Hapburn	Calcutta
Tarbetness	Boven	Glasgow

The following steamer received Port clearance on Saturday.

Steamer:—Pundit Crebbin Calcutta

S. S. Haliotis:—The steamer Haliotis, 1,070 tons, Captain B. Barin, arrived here on Saturday from Zanzibar, with 50 tons of caustic soda on board.

S. S. City of Newcastle:—The steamer City of Newcastle, Captain J. Abram left Bombay on Saturday, for Calcutta, in ballast.

S. S. Verawa:—The steamer Verawa, 2,196 tons, Captain A. D. Hapburn, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, Tuticorin, Colombo and Calcutta, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Tarbetness:—The steamer Tarbetness, 1,896 tons, Captain T. R. Bowen, left Bombay on Saturday for Glasgow via Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

S. S. Singu:—The steamer Singu, 1,912 tons, Captain C. F. S. Reid, left Bombay harbour on Saturday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S. S. Pundit:—The steamer Pundit 3,831 tons, Captain W. J. Crebbin, will sail today for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo on board.

S. S. Yeboshi Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Yeboshi Maru left Singapore for Moji (eastward bound), on the 25th instant.

S. S. Indo Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Indo Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 26th instant and is due here in the evening of the 30th instant.

S. S. Chosen Maru and Malay Maru:—The O. S. K. steamers Chosen Maru and Malay Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 26th instant.

Saturday, 27th May, 1916.

PRINCES DOCK.

B. Liddesdale	Forfar	W. & A. G. & Co
D. & E. Moyori Maru	Yanaguchi	N. Y. K.
F. Domingo de Larinaga	Nickels	T. M. & Co
K. Inverbervie		W. & A. G. & Co
M. Malta	Talbot	P. & O. Co

HARBOUR HALL.

Satranji	B. S. N. Co
Mahsanadi	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Lawoe	Lorne	D. M. Khandwani
6 Arinpura		M. & C.
7 Pundit	Crebbin	T. M. & Co
8 Almerian		J. MacKintosh & Co
12&13 Catania	Beamatuja	Italian Mail
14 Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co
16 Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3 Sardinia	Jeffrey	P. & O. C.
4 Ormara	MacLean	M. M. & C.
6 Scindia	Erskine	W. & A. G. & C.

M. W. D. D.

Akbar	Hannah	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Egyptian Transport	James	T. M. & Co
Flor-de-Dia	Abeo	Holme
Galilia		J. W. Muirhead
Heliotus	Barin	

EXPORTS.

May 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Domingo de Larinaga - 400 bales wool David Sassoon & Co., 14 bales wool E. Dossa & Co.

Scindia (s) 8 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Inverbervie (s) 285 bales wool W. A. Graham & Co., 28 bales goats hair E. Dossa & Co, 230 cottonfly J. Purbhudas & Co, 50 bales cotton waste J. Purbhudas & Co., 37 wool David Sassoon & Co., 443 bales wool F. F. Campbell & Co., 33 bales wool B. Hurbham.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Liddesdale (s) 15 bales cotton waste Ralli Bros, 399 cwt. mustard seed John Fachiri.

Scindia (s) 220 bales cotton N. Rajaram & Co., 63 cwt. lentils John Fachiri.

Polperro (s) 1,629 cwt. myrabollams Kalyandas Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia (s) 100 bales cotton F. F. Campbell & Co., 50 bales cotton N. Rajaram & Co.

FOR HULL.

Almerian (s) 12,012 cwt. linseed E. D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Catania (s) 200 bales cotton K. Vishram & Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Catania (s) 25 bales cotton K. Vishram & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Sardinia (s) 48 cwt. cashewnuts P. Meharally, 3 bales calf skin E. D. Sassoon & Co., 150 cwt. turmuric G. B. Harjee, 844 cwt. dry chillies M. Jafferbhoy, 26 cases bristles Allen Bros & Co., 142 bales hemp F. F. Campbell & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Mayori Maru (s) 444 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co., 600 bales cotton H. Nensey & Co.

Shinno Maru (s) 900 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Mayori Maru (s) 100 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Mayori Maru (s) 42 bales cotton T. Yuasa.

FOR KOBE.

Mayori Maru (s) 356 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co., 100 bales cotton K. Devchand & Co., 100 bales cotton G. Dossa & Co.

Shinno Maru (s) 200 bales cotton G. Dossa & Co., 400 bales cotton T. Yuasa, 200 bales cotton H. Meghji & Co., 300 bales cotton T. Nishamatsu & Co., 1,600 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha, 1,600 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Shinno Maru (s) 200 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha

May 27.

S. S. Mayori Maru from Kobe Agents, N. Y. Kaisha.—203 cases cotton goods, 76 cases enamelware, 1,194 cases porcelainware, 4 cases woollen yarn, 2 cases stoves, 190 pieces 120 bundles pine wood, 350 bundles 425 pieces 756 packages planks, 779 packages timber, 230 bundles cement casks, 263 cases biscuits, 3 cases knitted goods, 14 cases rubber goods, 9 cases mirror, 15 bales canvas, 368 cases camphor, 4 cases earthenware, 153 cases glass bottles, 1,000 casks cement, 29 cases nickleware, 3 cases leather goods, 1,953 packages tumbler, 114 casks green copperas, 50 bags starch, 7 cases bamboo sticks, 3 cases 10 bales matting, 26 cases soap, 11 cases perfumery, 40 cases glass beads, 100 cases 817 casks sulphate of iron, 1 case mentol cone, 6 cases cycle, 10 cases mousaline, 11 cases musical instruments, 3 cases walking sticks, 17 bales cotton yarn, 3 cases mineral water, 7 cases cotton blanket, 5 cases spectacles, 34 cases copperware, 15 cases brassware, 4 cases umbrella furniture, 100 cases alum, 7 cases glass tumbler, 1 case glass globes, 69 cases glas chimney, 5 cases canned goods, 37 cases silk yarn, 100 bales cotton drill, 50 bundles dry ginger, 80 bales cotton shirting, 25 tubs 1 case soy, 12 packages crucibles, 1 case goma oil, 11 bags rice, 38 cases provisions, 30 cases glass bangles, 155 cases watches, 7 cases glass tumbler, 3 cases silk goods, 100 casks soda sulphate, 2 cases shoes, 49 packages brass bars, 1 case brass circles, 3 cases peppermint cone, 3,705 cases pines, 1,150 cases beer, 2,597 bags sago flour, 1,619 bags betelnuts, 180 bags damerbater, 6 cases quinine, 25 bags tyres, 7 bales silk, 50 bags coffee, 37 bags pepper, 23 cases cubebs, 15 cases mace, 1,773 bundles rattan, 133 bags nutmegs, 10 bags tarpauline, 20 cases whisky, 24 cases sauce, 100 cases pine apples, 467 bundles teak planks, 55 casks grease, 347 drums lubricating oil, 100 cases 19 bundles gum benjamin.

S. S. Cafaria from Genoa Agents, Maritema Italiana.—2,249 slabs marble, 375 cases condensed milks, 274 cases mixed piece goods, 11 cases olive oil, 4 cases olive, 2 cases coir yarn.

(Continued in Column 4.)

The Best Pure Linseed Boiled Oil in the Market is Best.

THE MANELESS LION BRAND.

G.O.M. & M.F.G. Co. LD. MANELESSLION TRADE MARK AHMEDABAD

Sold in Five Gallon Drums.

To be had from all Dealers in Paints Colours and Varnishes.

Manufactured by the—
Gujarat Oil Mill & Mfg. Co. Ld. of Ahmedabad
Wanted Agents in Chief Centres of Trade all over India.
or further particulars, please apply to:—

Messrs. BALABHAIJAMNADAS & Co

Agents—The Gujarat Oil Mill & Mfg. co. L.
P. O. KALUPUR, ASARWA, AHMEDABAD.

Flooring Tiles Marble dercharis Mus Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.

98, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals Bathroom fittings, etc.

WE ARE IMPORTERS
of the best kinds of
PROVISIONS, PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES, TOILET REQUISITES, Etc., Etc.
Our Special Attention to MOFUSSIL ORDERS

DINSHAW & Co.,

General Tobacconists, Provision Merchants and Commission Agents.

No. 1, Rehem Mansion, Colaba Causeway.

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner,

AMICHAND GOVINDJI

The oldest and most popular Confectionery Depot in India.

(Established over Half a Century Ago.)
Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone, No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Ferozadan Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman.*
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALVAS of different description such as:—
(*a*) Mahim Halva (or Div), (*b*) Saffron Halva with almonds, (*c*) Gummy Halva, (*d*) Rose scented Halva (*e*) Vanila Halva (*f*) Muskati Halva (*g*) Ice Cream Halva (*h*) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give

HUNDREDS OF TESTIMONIALS

There is hardly a day passing but that we receive a testimonial from some user of Kaminia Oil praising the good effects secured from the use of the same. This certainly goes to prove what a wonderful beneficial preparation this is.

Kaminia Oil.

Is composed of excellent medical drugs Delightful to use, and is the very essence of refinement. For beautifying and increasing the growth of hair, to prevent it falling off to restore its natural colour, nothing equals KAMINIA OIL.

Kaminia Oil has the most idyllic fragrance which lingers delicately in a way to be pleasing to the dainty.

PRICE PER BOTTLE, Rs. 1-0-0, V.P.P., EXTRA.

N. B.—SAMPLE FREE on receipt of Half Anna Postage Stamp from

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.,

Juma Masjid—BOMBAY.

RECREATION GROUNDS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have followed with interest the discussion in the Municipality regarding open spaces to be reserved for recreation purposes. I may suggest therefore that in F and G wards,—the wards generally inhabited by mill-hands and workmen—there is not a single open space reserved as a playground for children, nor is there a single recereation ground where people after their day's work, can sit awhile and admire Nature's beauty or inhale fresh air. It may noted that in every village in England there is a recreation ground with a nice garden with great turf, which cools the eyes and where man forgets all his troubles. In big cities there are innumerable parks but our big city can claim only one park and some three or four small public gardens. It is a strange anomaly that we are so backward in things concerning our own health and our very selves. People from Naigaum, Paibavdi, Sewri, Bhoiwadi, and Parel Village once used to go to Sewri sea side in the evenings and used to sit under the shadow and shelter of trees on Golanjo Hill top and used to enjoy fresh air, but since the Port Trust Reclamation the Golanjo hill has been levelled. Sewri Bay has been turned into timber ponds. Even these delights of the people have been snatched away from them. There are many vacant lands to be had at Matunga, Naigum, Sewri, Bhoiwadi and Parel which may now be advantageously acquired and turned into play grounds for children of the localities and the circular piece of ground near Alexandra Mackenzie Saw Mill at Sewri, if properly levelled and turned into a green with a few good trees and some benches will make a good resting place and a source of delight to the people who can go there in the evening and rest for a while. I may also submit that in every locality in its midst or at convenient corner there should be a small recreation ground which may prove beneficial as healthy lungs to the inhabitants of that particular locality. It is now time that such movements are made with sympathetic references from your well known and widely circulated paper and a wider publicity given through the help of the same, and thereby you will get the blessings of thousands of people who will be directly benifited by open fresh air and a charming garden secenery. This will be a real town planning and a necessary improvement and really legitimate function of the Improvement Trust for which it was created. This will go to ameliorate the condition of the masses and thus give them a healthy life of long longivity.—Yours, etc.,

BHAGWANTRAO GANGADHER.

Parel, May 27th 1916.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 27.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Major F. C. Nicholas, Assistant Commissioner, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. P. G. Jacob, Deputy Accountant General Punjab, has been granted one month's leave.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. S. Haygarth officiates as Deputy Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue vice Mr. P. C. Scott O'Connor granted leave.

Mr. T. D. Wood of Messrs. Begg Dunlop and Co., has been appointed Member, Indian Tea Cess Committee vice Mr. A. D. Pickford resigned.

Mr. H. S. Styan, Deputy Director General, Telegraph Traffic, to be permanent in the grade of Rs. 2,750 as Chief Engineer.

Mr. I. M. Coode, Director of Telegraph Engineering, in the grade of Rs. 2,250.

Mr. H. C. A. Goodall has been promoted temporarily in the grade of Rs. 2,000.

Mr. M. A. Thompson, Deputy Post Master General Traffic, has been appointed temporarily in the grade of Rs. 1,750.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Narendra Nath Ray M.A. has been appointed an Ordinary Fellow of the Calcutta University.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. A. Gaudie holds charge of the Consulate for the Netherlands at Akyab during the absence of Mr. R. A. Scott.

Mr. J. R. Baxter is appointed Acting Consul for Belgium at Karachi vice Mr. Fyfe.

Mr. H. P. W. Macnaghten has been appointed Consul for Siam at Bombay.

Major N. E. H. Scott, I.M.S., Agency Surgeon, has been granted seven months' leave.

Major T. E. Watson I.M.S., is placed on special duty in the Persian Gulf.

Mr. T. B. Copeland is granted leave for one year and six months.

Mr. J. A. C. Fitzpatrick is posted as Political Agent, Wana.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Detailed survey has been sanctioned to be carried out by the Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railway for a line on metre gauge from Netrokona to Mohungunj, a distance of seventeen miles.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. I. M. Hora is confirmed as Indian Assistant to Resident, Baroda.

MEN ON ACTIVE SERVICE OVERSEAS.

FREE PASSAGE TO FAMILIES.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 27.

It is notified for information that the families of all Indian soldiers, sub-assistant surgeons, and public followers, ordered on active service overseas, are entitled to free passage by rail, river, canal and sea from their homes to the station to which the head of the family may be posted on return from such service.

LATE MR. G. SUBRAMANIA IYER.

MEMORIAL MEETING IN BOMBAY

A meeting of the South Indians in Bombay was held yesterday at Sir Mangaldas's house to express their deep sense of loss at the death of Mr. G. Subramania Aiyar, and propose a suitable memorial to the deceased veteran patriot. Mr. K. Natarajan, Editor of the "Indian Social Reformer," was voted to the chair.

The President in his introductory speech referred to the various and untiring activities of Mr. Iyer in the cause of his country. Mr. Natarajan said:—"As an educationist, as a journalist, as a political leader, and as a social and industrial reformer he has left his mark on the history of his country." Born and brought up in Trivadi, one of the invincible strongholds of orthodox Brahminism, Mr. Iyer's having outgrown entirely his early upbringing was a real feat, especially as Mr. Natarajan said, "going to Madras in those days was a much greater feat than going to England is now to a Tanjore Brahmin." Mr. Subramania Iyer's whole career was a thorough fulfilment of the promise given by the individuality early discerned in him. If men lived by their deeds the greatest act of Mr. Subramania Iyer's life, that of getting his widowed daughter remarried, linked his memory with Bombay where the forces of social freedom had always found a congenial home. This meeting was memorable as the first of the kind held by South Indians in Bombay to express their gratitude to one of their greatest men.

A resolution moved by Mr. S. A. Rajah, to the effect that the meeting placed on record their sense of profound loss at the death of Mr. G. Subramanya Iyer, was unanimously carried with the entire assembly standing.

Mr. A. T. Narayanan's proposal to perpetuate the deceased patriot"s memory by a proper memorial was carried and a committee was formed to collect funds and fix details.

HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY BILL.

VIEWS OF BOMBAY SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

A meeting of the Social Service League was held, on Saturday, in the Servants of India Society building, Bombay, Mr. Kashinath Dhrew presiding. On the motion of Mr. K. R. Koregaonker, seconded by Mr. K. J. Dubash it was resolved to send through their President Sir N. G. Chandavarker, the following reply to a letter from the Government of India on the Hindu and Musalman Disposition of Property Bill, introduced by the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad in the Imperial Legislative Council:

From the President, Social Service League, Bombay.

To A. F. Kindersley Esqr. I.C.S.
Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge your No. 1841 dated the 18th March last, enclosing five copies of the Hindu and Mussalman Disposition of Property Bill and of the Statement of Objects and Reasons and inviting the opinion of the Social Service League on the provisions of the Bill.

In response to your invitation I am directed by the League to say that it approves of the main principle of the proposed legislation and of the provisions thereof.

The League is of opinion that the Bill, so far as its object is "to enable Hindus and Mussalmans to dispose of property by transfer *inter vivos* and by will for the benefit of unborn persons within certain limits" is in accordance with the prevalent feeling of the communities concerned, and so far as the Hindu community is affected by it, it seeks to bring the law as it is administered in our Courts in harmony with the principle of that law.

According to the Hindu law laid down in the *Dharma-shastras*, a gift *inter-vivos* to an unborn person could not be made, because the theory of the *Shastras* was that there could be no person unless he was born. The same *Shastras* took no cognisance of testamentary dispositions of property because, according to them, the moment a person died, he ceased to exist as a person and a gift by a deceased, to take effect after his death, was regarded as invalid because there was no person in the eye of the law who could make the gift. British Courts in India have broken in upon that theory as to testamentary dispositions and held that a person's capacity to make a gift which is to take effect after his death arises out of his capacity to make a gift *inter vivos* in favour of a person living at the testators' death. With that legal fiction engrafted upon the Hindu Law as administered in our Courts, the British Indian Legislature would be acting consistently with and carrying out the object of that fiction by legalizing gifts whether *inter vivos*: or testamentary in favour of unborn persons. If a deceased person is held by the Courts, competent to make a gift which is to take effect after his death, there is no reason why on the same principle an unborn person should not be treated as living too to be a competent donee under a gift whether *inter vivos* or testamentary.

The League has no other observations to offer on the provisions of the Bill.

There were 3,345 admissions in hospitals of soldiers of the European army in India for all forms of venereal diseases during the year 1914, as compared with 3,717 in 1913, giving an admission ratio per 1,000 of strength for 1914 of 55.2, and of 52.7 for 1913. The highest ratio of admission was in Burma (103.7), and the next highest at Poona (74.7). At Peshawar the ratio was the lowest (21.4). The incidence of admission for venereal diseases according to the Arms of the service in 1914 was cavalry 45.8 per 1,000; artillery 48.8; infantry 61.6. In infantry the incidence was highest since 1910. In the Indian Army, the ratios per 1,000 of strength were 15.6 for admissions and .03 for deaths as against 12.6 and .03 for 1913. The number of admissions was 1,945.

SANITATION VERSUS VACCINATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Permit me to offer a few brief remarks on the correspondence which appeared in your issue dated 11th instant regarding the above subject under the signature of Mr. Loat, Secretary, Anti-vaccination league, London. Although it is not possible to agree with all or even any one of the many points raised by Mr. Loat, it is necessary to observe that the critic is fair and does not deign to descend to abuse, not merely of an individual, but of the whole medical profession as does an earlier correspondent in your issue dated 31st March. Such remarks are unworthy of any serious consideration or the trouble of a formal reply. On the otherhand Mr. Loat is as informing as he is fair.

It is to be feared that there is not much material in his reply, which requires criticism of a scientific and serious nature.

In the first instance it must be pointed out that in India, there is not the least difficulty in ascertaining and grouping vaccinated children from those that are not vaccinated. Under the conditions and nature of vaccination work as it is commonly carried out in India, all vaccinated children bear the marks of vaccination, which in the majority of instances, persist all through life. Besides registers of vaccinated children are kept for all the three thousand and odd villages in the Baroda State. In the present instance of the Hathuran Village, all the vaccinated children were personally inspected and checked by the Sanitary Officer of the State. The stricken area was so limited and compact, and the conditions were all so very favourable for scrutiny and check that there was no possibility of any omission or blunder. The entire phenomenon was so limited and ran its appointed course within so very few days, that there was no difficulty in ascertaining the exact course of events. There were trained subordinates all through on the spot to watch and note the course of events.

Secondly, it is not fair to say that the experience of Hathuran Village in the Baroda State was at all exceptional. On the contrary many noteworthy and historic instances can be cited to prove the great efficacy of vaccination, and if there are any exceptions they only prove the rule. No doubt, there have been instances where vaccination has failed as in the present instance to afford entire protection, which is as it should be as the degree of protection is relative and not absolute. The same is in the case of inoculation against plague, a notable instance of which was recorded at Undera in the Baroda Taluka some years ago which is worth perusal. As health and disease processes are vital and not merely mechanical there is no wonder that the results are not the same in every known set of circumstances. It is this uncertainty which is at once a source of perplexity and of incentive to progress. To return to the citation of historical instances in which vaccination has afforded undoubted protection, it may be mentioned that in Denmark there was not a single case of small-pox in eleven years when vaccination was compulsory. In the Prussian Army, small-pox has been banished by compulsory vaccination and revaccination. In Prussia, the death-rate from small-pox fell from 24.4 per 100.000 to 1.5 per 1,00,000 of the population. In the island of Habana small-pox has been virtually exterpated since its occupation by America. The same tale of partial or complete exterpation is revealed from the annals of the disease in India. Its ravages have been and are being controlled by rigorous and systematic enforcement of vaccination in Bombay, the most cosmopolitan city in the world and where peoples from all corners of the earth's surface congregate for business, pleasure or pilgrimage. Coming nearer home, it may be mentioned that vaccination measures were introduced in the Baroda State as far back as the year 1852. Since then, the incidence of small-pox mortality has been falling. There are continuous years when there are no cases at all and when the scourge does make its appearance, the benign nature is so well marked that the disease has lost most of its former terrors and the disfigurements are few and far between. Shall we go on citing instances? It is my personal belief based upon fairly long experience of epidemic diseases such as small-pox, measles, cholera, plague, etc., that those who rely upon conservancy and cleanliness exclusively are doomed to failure. For instance, small-pox requires vaccination, cholera requires waterworks, plague requires evacuation, inoculation and removal of overcrowding besides general measures of sanitation and conservancy. By all means sanitate as much as you like but do not at the same time neglect specific measures for offence and defence in specific diseases. Mr. Loat would have been more to the point of doing substantial service to the vast mass of Indian humanity if he, instead of repeating sanitate, sanitate, sanitate, had suggested the ways and means of sanitating for a poor population like that of India mostly living in small villages where the individual productive power is so low and where the means of subsistence are so very inadequate. If more is taken in the shape of taxation for sanitation, less is left for daily sustenance requirements and thus a vicious circle is established out of which a practical administrator finds no egress, unless the productive power of Indian agriculture on which live 95 per cent of the total population is increased considerably by scientific methods, enabling the people to demand and secure better sanitation. In the meanwhile, something can be done by co-ordination between individual and Government efforts by pushing on sanitary works of usefulness, such as waterworks, drainage, markets, slaughter-houses, open spaces and recreation grounds, which are works of permanent utility and are productive even though remotely.

Propagation of sanitary knowledge is necessary, but while doing so care ought to be taken not to resort to cheap and claptrap advertisement, which besides being against professional ethics is likely to fail by diverting attention and energy from objects of primary importance.

It is indeed a pleasure to read Mr. Loat with his fair and plastic mind capable of imbibing new knowledge and of imparting it. There is not much of dogmatism, born of narrow specialization, and if he takes the trouble to go tarough the vaccination literature and the rationale of the processes of vaccination and serathapy he will soon merge into the vast and ever-growing circle of vaccinationists.—Yours etc.

VACCINATIONIST.

Baroda, May 26.

[Our correspondent is not aware of the correct identity of Miss Loat, the Secretary of the Anti-Vaccination League, who has probably "been through" more vaccination literature than any one in the world.—Editor, "B. C."]

PRIVATE SERVANTS' GRIEVANCES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is one of the fundamental duties of the Government of a country to look into matters although not quite state affairs in their character provided they concern the welfare of a large majority of people. The relation between a railway company and a passenger has absolutely no connection with state affairs, and resembles that of a shopkeeper and his customer, but still the Government have found it necessary to impose legislative obligation on railway companies to look to the comfort and convenience of all passengers; another instance—even the rates of commodities were also restricted to a certain maximum at the beginning of the war: this illustrates beyond doubt that it is the declared motto of every sound Government to intervene and endeavour to redress the grievances, where the welfare of the public at large is at stake.

If this fact be agreed upon, it brings us straight to the miserable lot of private servants in Bombay, and the absolute connivance of the Government in this respect. The number of private servants in Bombay, is many times more than that of Government employees, and is it not but meet and proper that Government should extend their sympathies to that class of people who have got to hang on the sweet will of their masters for earning their daily bread? It is argued at times that private servants invariably receive better wages than Government employees, but I beg leave to point out that, this argument although deserving some consideration years back, falls flat this day. That time when servants were offered high salaries, is past and gone, and the supply having exceeded the demand, we can see the sight of swarming applicants eager to secure any job on hopelessly low wages. The lowest salary of a clerk in the Government Secretariat is Rs. 30, while we can see so many clerks or "despatchers" in private firms working on a miserable pittance of Rs. 25 or thereabouts. Even granting it for arguments' sake that the salary in private firms is comparatively higher, one fact still remains to be faced, viz., that it has been practically impossible to save even a farthing in face of the costly life in Bombay, and there is no limit to the miseries of this hapless servant, if, as is quite an ordinary occurrence,—his family be visited by any unforeseen troubles. Service "temporary" in the sense that there is no knowing what may happen the next moment, life dependent on the sweet will and pleasure of the employers, saving nil,—this is the heart-rending lot of many a respectable private servant. I know of instances in which persons at the end of loyal and conscientious service of 11 or 12 years, have had to lose their job, simply because they had to stay away for a month or so on sick-leave. There are well educated persons in private service with firms in Bombay, but this is their lot in general. Is not this hand-to-mouth living on a level with that of a cooly in the Docks? Some means therefore must be devised by which these unhappy creatures will be relieved of their hopeless situation.

It is far from my intention to suggest that Government should by some legislative enactment, compel the firms to grant pensions to their employees after a continual service of certain years. But Government will have done a considerable amount of public good, if they only direct the firms to grant something to their employees, by way of Provident Fund or Bonus; and this can easily be done by passing an Act to the effect that any continuous service for three years or some such period, be considered as permanent, and that every registered company having for its capital a certain minimum amount, will be liable under the Act.

To quote here instances of a like nature—though not to the same effect as is hereby requested—I may mention the Employers' Liability Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Poor Relief Act, the Royal National Pension Fund, the Old Age Pensions, and the like, all in some way or the other going to provide for private servants in their difficult days. The last named, viz., Old Age Pension system, is more liberally constructed in France, Germany, etc., than in England, in that it provides for "all employees excepting railway servants, miners and sailors," which includes private clerks also. The question of Compulsory Provision for private employees therefore is worth being taken into consideration by the Government, as also worth being pressed forward unanimously by the body of private employees and the representatives of the public in Councils, and I therefore crave that you will be so good as to give this publicity in your valued paper and bring this question forward to the eyes of the people and Government by your authoritative pen.

Will some sympathetic hon. member take up the matter in hand?—Yours, etc.,

A SUFFERER.

The provisions of the Provident Funds Act are extended to the provident funds established by municipalities and district boards in Bengal.

Mr. C. A. Clarke, Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, is granted privilege leave of one month from 29th May or subsequent date of availing. Mr. A. Macleod, Assistant Commissioner, will officiate for him.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

"THE GARDEN OF LIES."

Considerable interest is being taken in the forthcoming exhibition at the Royal Opera House of the famous film, "The Garden of Lies," which is made doubly interesting because it is taken from the best-known novel by the late Justus Miles Forman, who was one of the victims of the ill-fated Lusitania.

The present programme is of a very varied nature and was received extremely well at both shows last night. The drama contains all the elements of excitement which make pictures so popular, but they are, nevertheless, not of a wildly sensational character. Wiffles brings hearty laughter by his droll adventure in his neighbour's flat in the early hours of the morning, and equal mirth is produced by the unspooling of the other comic,—"Mrs. Green's Mistake."

This programme concludes next Saturday, and on Sunday "The Garden of Lies" will be shown for the first time in India.

EMPIRE DAY.

POONA BOY SCOUTS.

The Deputy Chief Commissioner of the Boy Ccout movement in India, Major-General R. Wapshare, C.B., Commanding the Poona, Brigade, inspected the Boy Scouts on Wednesday the 24th instant, Empire Day at 5 p.m. Captain Pakenham-Walsh, R.E., Assistant Chief Commissioner of the Boy Scouts Association in India, Captain T. Todd, Provincial Commissioner of the Boy Scouts Bombay Presidency, and the Rev. Mould were present.

The Deputy Chief Commissioner was received with the Boy Scouts' War Song. He at once commenced his inspection making enquiries from the Scouts as to the length of time they had been enrolled etc

General Wapshare then addressed the Scouts, He said:—

I am very pleased to see you all assembled to-day to commemorate Empire Day. Remember you belong to the great British Empire, one of the greatest Empires that has ever existed in the world. I am sure that you are proud to belong to one of the best organisations ever formed by Sir Robert Baden-Powell. I am very pleased to see that you are carrying out your golden rule by doing good turns, by helping the sick and wounded, etc., as they arrive at Poona, and Scouts, stick to it, we cannot do enough for our brave soldiers who are fighting for our King and Country.

The training that you will receive will make you self-reliant good men of the future, and I am sure that you will all be prepared when old enough to help your King and country should the necessity ever arise.

The very interesting ceremony, the investiture of several boy Scouts, and wolf cubs, took place, when they were admitted to the Brotherhood of Scouts.

At the close of the Rally all present sang the National Anthem.

The Scouts were then entertained to tea and a treat at the Napier Cinema.

EMPIRE DAY AT KARWAR.

Empire Day was celebrated by the members of the Mitra Samaj, Karwar, in a fitting manner. Early in the morning of the 24th instant, the Union Jack was hoisted in the Samaj and the grounds were decorated with flags and buntings. At 5-30 in the evening all the members of the Samaj assembled in the Empress Alexandra Hall. Rao Bahadur R. R. Gangolli presided. A few speeches were made. Mr. P. S. Chandavarkar, Head Master of the Karwar High School, in the course of his speech explained what was meant by Empire Day and what ideals it stood for. It denoted, he said, the unity of the British Empire founded upon principles of duty, sympathy, responsibility and self-sacrifice, and, that since India has identified herself so closely with the Empire by participating in the titanic struggle at present going on in Europe it is meet that every Indian should give expression to his unwavering allegiance to the British Empire.

ARMY SLANG.

Many people know some of the favourite words and phrases used by soldiers in their slang: for instance, "atcha" means "all right"; "blighty," home; "bundook," a rifle; "chucking a dummy," fainting on parade; "dog's leg," a lance-corporal's single stripe; "scrounger," a man of resource; "yob," one who is easily tooled. There is an interesting chapter in Mr. Thomas Toole's book "The Way They Have in the Army" (John Lane); on Army slang, from which we quote the following explanation of some phrases:

"Chancing His Arm.—Exaggerating risking punishment by committing an offence in the expectation that it will not be discovered. A non-commissioned officer taking a risk like this is said to be 'chancing his arm' because he may, if discovered, be deprived of the stripes he wears on his arm."

"Doolally Tap.—When a soldier becomes mentally unbalanced, he is said to have received the 'Doolally Tap.' 'Doolally' is a corruption of the name of an Indian town, Deolali."

"Get Your Number Dry.—A contemptuous instruction given by an old soldier to a younger one who has expressed views and opinions which his short experience has not warranted. A soldier's number (regimental) is stamped in ink on his clothing when he first joins, and the longer he serves in the Army the drier the number is supposed to become."

Mr. A. Melville Hayman, Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal Railway, has been appointed Chief Examiner of Railway Accounts for the new railway to be opened at Basra and he has arrived there with his staff. Mr. Hayman has received a commission with the rank of Captain. He is an old Bishop Corry's High School boy and author of the book "Not Understood," which was published recently in Calcutta.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor will take up his residence at Government House, Ganeshkhind, from the 7th June.

An Evening Reception will be held at Government House, Ganeshkind, on Tuesday, the 20th June.

Sir William Maxwell, Director-General of Past and Telegraph, is due back from leave by to-day's mail steamer, and Mr. C. H. Harrison who has been officiating for him will revert as Post-Master-General, Punjab.

Surgen-General O'Donnel, the new Director of Medical Services in India, is arriving by to-day's mail steamer, and he will proceed direct to Mesopotamia in order thoroughly to inspect all the medical arrangements of Force "D".

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ROME, May 26.

Lieut.-General Brusati has been placed on the retired list.

SIR H. BUTLER ON FEMALE EDUCATION

NEED OF MAKING IT MORE PRACTICAL.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, May 27.

Sir Harcourt Butler in addressing the assembly at the annual distribution of prizes at St. Michael's School, Maymyo, yesterday, said hitherto girls had been educated too much on the lines of boys. He did not say the results had been disastrous, but he said that thoughtful persons, who understood the conditions of life under which the rising generation would have to live in India, were deeply impressed with the importance of distinguishing the education of girls from that of boys, and of making that of the girls more practical and useful. In the resolution on educational policy which was issued by the Government of India, when he was a Member in charge of the Department of Education, it was laid down as general principles to be followed that the education of girls should be practical with reference to the position which they would fill in the social life and that it should not seek to imitate the education suitable for boys, nor should it be dominated by examinations, but special attention should be paid to hygiene and surroundings of school life, that the services of women should be more freely enlisted for instruction, and that continuity in inspection and control should be specially aimed at.

Though these principles were laid down for the education of girls generally, they applied also to education of girls at European schools. He hoped during the time that he was in Burma some real progress may be made in the development of these principles, to which he subscribed in spirit and letter. He believed it to be one of the greatest needs of European education for girls in India to-day to introduce a system of record and revise the curricula with a view of making them more practical. Work of kindergarten seemed to be progressing satisfactorily and he hoped that when stress of war was over, his friend Mr. Covernton, the distinguished Director of Public Instruction, would consider the grant which was suspended only for want of funds occasioned by war. He thought it quite clear the rising generation would have to face conditions in which thrift would be even more necessary than it had ever been before. They would have to face a more costly standard of living, a higher taxation, and all those necessary curtailments of income which the great war and demands of improved social conditions involved. Hence the great importance of thrift at the present time.

DEATH OF RAO BAHADUR VASANJI KHIMJI.

The death of Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji, the well-known merchant and philanthropist of Bombay at the ripe age of 71, took place yesterday morning. Rao Bahadur Vasanji was associated with every public movement in Bombay, either social or political. His services to the Bombay Company as their sole broker for about 50 years, were so valuable that last year Mr. Marshall Reid, at a farewell entertainment given to him, remarked that before Mr. Vasanji he and others were mere "chokras" and that when his superiors retired they enjoined him to follow the advice of Rao Bahadur Vasanji. The late Rao Bahadur was the promoter and director till his death of several big mercantile concerns like the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, the Laxmi Cotton Mills, the Bombay Company, Ltd., the Vishnu Cotton Mills and the owner of the Oriental Oil and Flour Mills.

In appreciation of his services during the big plague epidemic in Bombay, the dignity of a Rao Saheb was offered to him but he having declined to accept the said honour with thanks the same year, i.e., in 1898, he was made a Rao Bahadur.

He made during his life-time several charitable settlements of which his famine relief fund of Rs. 50,000, the Anandabala Ashram at Jamnagar at a cost of Rs. 50,000, a dispensary and a sanatorium at Lonavla at a cost of about Rs. 75,000, deserve special mention.

As an ardent, social reformer he settled the question of crossing the "Kala Pani" in his Bhatia community in Bombay by admitting Messrs. Narotam Morarji Goculdas and Gordhandas Khatau to the caste over which there were serious differences of opinion in the community. He formed the Bombay Bhatia Mahajan and collected for it educational and other funds of over Rs. 1,50,000, himself contributing therein a lion's share.

"ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE."

THE
VULCAN
COMMERCIAL VEHICLE

Specially designed for Ambulance and Passenger Service. Equally good for carrying loads up to 1½ Ton.

Demonstrations given and quotations submitted for suitable Body work. Early delivery.

SOLE AGENTS:
Bombay Motor Car Co., Ld.,
Elphinstone Circle and Apollo Bunder,
BOMBAY.

Telegrams: CHALO.

INSURE
YOUR LIFT & PLATE GLASS
WITH THE
GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE & LIFE
ASSURANCE CORPORATION, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
MANAGER FOR INDIA, G. M. ROSE.

Nearly all Classes of Insurance Transacted.

WHAT AMERICA HAS DONE
INDIA CAN DO
Learn to do
BIGGER—BETTER—BUSINESS.
Let me Show you How.
R. V. KAIKINI, Sales Scout,
9774 Hamilton Road, Delhi.

"THE INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE."

A special Class will be started from 4th July to prepare students for Government Accountancy Diploma Exams.
Students enrolled from now.
For further particulars apply to:
PRINCIPALS:
A. J. MUKATI, Certified Accountant.
A. S. MADON, B.A., Incorporated Accountant
KANTA BUILDING, KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

THE TITANIC WAR OF 9114
has not succeeded in depleting
our large Stock of
DYE
SIZING MATERIALS
GINNING SUNDRIES
BELTINGS & RAILWAY STORES
We book orders for above and also hold large Stocks.
ORIENTAL ELECTRICAL
& ENGINEERING CO.,
MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.
BOMBAY.

H. I. DIXON & CO., LTD.
DIXON'S ENGINEERING WORKS
Mazagon Road, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
ON GOVERNMENT LIST.
Constructional and General Engineers,
Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths,
and Plumbers, Ship Repairers.
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
17-18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Telegrams: Works Telephone
NOXID, Bombay. No. 2154
Reg. Office Tel. No. 786.

BEGG'S WHISKY
By Special Appointment
TO
H. M. THE KING.
The Whisky of the Day
The Whisky of the Wise.
Obtainable everywhere or from
(Please remember about the free English cut glass Decanter full of whisky.)
SOLE AGENTS:—
D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.,
Opposite Crawford Market,
BOMBAY.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
The Press and "Official" News	6
Waste in the Secretariats	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	7 & 8
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	4, 5 & 8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Bombay Amusements	5
Late Mr. Subramania Iyer	5
Alleged Breach of Trust	9
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
Gazette of India	5
Casualty List	8
COMMERCIAL	4
SHIPPING	3
THE WEATHER	2
WAR MAP	8

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, May 29, 1916.

THE PRESS AND "OFFICIAL" NEWS.

Animadverting on the latest Press Law in the United Kingdom, the "New Statesman" makes some very pertinent observations on a few of its drastic provisions, in its customary vigorous and logical phraseology which could be wished the authors of similar draconian legislation in this country would mark for present and future guidance. Some of the observations have a peculiar relevance in India where the high and mighty Doges of the different presidencies and provinces interpret the new-fangled press legislation in their customary high-handed fashion. Discussing the latest regulation the "New Statesman" says:—

Cabinet meetings are held under an oath of secrecy. Ministers taking part in them are formally pledged not to divulge a syllable of their proceedings. What hardship, then, is there in forbidding newspapers from printing what the only persons who can tell them have sworn not to communicate?

That seems, at first sight, something of a conundrum for those who are sworn to secrecy in State affairs. No such secrets could find publicity in prints unless the oracles of the official Delphi themselves first break the oath of secrecy. Similar is the case with what are called "confidential" papers and information. Here, too, we have to apply the same iron logic. Confidential papers and information can only gain publicity or semi-publicity through the agency of newspapers whom the secret oracles wish to favour. Hence the following remark of the "New Statesman" is perfectly intelligible:

That is to say, the persons in the service of His Majesty, to whose hands or ears they come, are bound not to divulge them to anybody without lawful authority, and least of all to that dangerous tribe of busybodies whose concern it is to dish up to the public in hot print whatever they can make news of. Where is the hardship in forbidding journalists to print information which they can only get *ex hypothesi* from people already forbidden to give it?

That is a pertinent query, and a most logical one. The "New Statesman" gives the answer to this question which, it will not be denied is unanswerable. "The answer is that this reasoning ignores the facts of life, as it is, or has been, actually lived." Of course, this goes without saying. But here follows a statement of indubitable fact which requires to be hammered into the minds of those who happen for a time in this press-law-ridden country to hold brief authority with all the insolence for which it affords occasion. The fact is the answer is that this reasoning, however congenial it would have been to Voltaire's Candide, ignores the facts of life, as it is, or has been, actually lived. The less discussions in the House of Commons seem to matter, the more the public curiosity is directed to those carried on round the table in Downing Street. And when curiosity is served by a machinery of commercial enterprise as highly organised and unscrupulously efficient as the modern British Press, it is almost physically impossible to prevent it from being gratified.

Of course, as our contemporary rightly observes, there is a danger in letting people "make speeches or print articles based on scraps of information gleaned in talk with public servants." The danger is a real one. But in India the case is this that while some favoured organs of the bureaucracy are permitted with impunity to blab any sort of sense or non-sense, other organs of opinion, however independent and however sensible of their responsibility, are harried and even bullied and threatened with all the pains and penalties of press laws, notifications and ordinances. The danger to which the "New Statesman" refers, however, is real. It properly remarks, therefore, that this circumstance might seem to justify a very iron censorship over the public services and it inquires whether the country wants "to be governed by Ministers or by newspapers? There are several things that require clearing up. In the first place one wants to know whether it will be enforced or whether like the previous regulations under the Defence of the Realm Act, it will only be enforced against weak newspapers which have no special Cabinet friends." That is the important question and the importance and urgency of it, we need hardly remind the reader, is even more pressing in India at this hour than in free England, with her House of Commons. Again, the next thing the "New Statesman" wants to know is,

whether the Government are making any preparations to supply official news in place of all the unofficial news which is now brought under the ban. They have furnished, for instance, an official account of the secret sittings of the House of Commons. Is there any reason, except musty precedent, why they should not furnish a similar minute of Cabinet meetings? The French Cabinet always does. Why, again, do not they issue, from time to time, facts and figures regarding the many services whose progress can be disclosed without helping the enemy? Why do they not, as the French and German Governments do, issue reasoned statements on controversial and confusing points, whether relating to war, to diplomacy, or to other spheres of national interest; and thus give the nation a lead, instead of leaving it to pick one up somewhere from among the quidnuncs and the intriguers? . . . . . There is no reason why any of these methods should not be employed, and much reason why they all should be at once. The thing to remember, as we have often said before, is that the place of news in a democracy is not among the luxuries but among the necessities. A modern democratic Government which does not realise the cardinal relation of the Press to the very thing from which all its own power derives—namely, public opinion—ignores the first law of its being. . . . . Incidentally, one may be sure there would be less leakage of vital secrets, if so much were not needlessly made a mystery. So long as a State hangs people equally for sheep-stealing and for murder, it has only itself to thank if murders are over-frequent—

WASTE IN THE SECRETARIATS.

During recent years, the Department of Statistics has rendered excellent service to the public by issuing yearly a series of annuals full of statistics appertaining to all the principal heads of revenue and expenditure, in a form handy for purposes of immediate reference. As such they have a value which cannot be overrated. At the same time, as has been pointed out before in these columns, each of these annuals needs considerable pruning,—what in Curzonian phrase is called "razoring";—and supplementing by other important data which are now, consciously or unconsciously, omitted. Each annual bears ample evidence of padding. Mere padding with tables of no public interest or utility is greatly to be deprecated for two reasons. In the first place, the critical statistician does not want page after page of tables bristling with figures which are only serviceable to a particular department, but which by no stretch of imagination could be described as informing or helpful to the public. In the second place, the pages so occupied by irrelevant tables are a waste of stationery and printing charges. In these days of financial stress and strain, the demand is for thrift and economy in all the great spending departments, but, there has been no serious attempt to place the finger on such matters as need to be economised. It seems that everybody's business is nobody's business. As a result, the cry for economy is only a cry in the wilderness. The Press may lament the uprooting of the lovely geraniums which once brightened the London public parks, while not a single member of the House of Commons which, as a body, takes pride in sitting tight on the public purse, has the courage to bring forward the much needed resolution to suspend, so long as the war lasts, the pay of £450 he still draws from the public treasury! Thus is the pharisaical cry raised of the exercise of economy without any methods of practising it. In India, the case is a hundredfold worse, because the bureaucracy is both hidebound and omnipotent. There may be a wrangle over the comparative advantage of using red-tape or ordinary twine in these days when all colouring matter is dear and enhances greatly the prices of coloured stuffs. A ream of foolscap, itself greatly endeared, can be wasted on the controversy which some Secretariat Bahadur may take it into his head to wage for at least six months, if not a year. In the end, when the mighty pen war is closed by the highest controlling authority, it may be found that there was no definite conclusion, whether ordinary twine should supersede the autocratic and traditional red tape. None would be wiser and there would not be the least evidence or even semblance of economy. Only the net result would be that the State was found to be worse off for the fruitless controversy by the price of the dearer ream of foolscap consumed in the tape and twine war.

One of the many subordinate spending departments is that known as Stationery and Printing. The annual budget details tell us the number of lakhs of rupees spent on all Government printing of divers kinds, from the massive but most elaborate and important tomes, in two volumes, which contain the kernel of all State revenue and expenditure and which are known as the "Civil Service Estimates" to the tiny "bulletin" periodically published on industry of agriculture or the better mode of raising cucumber from sunbeams or some equally exhilirating subject. In the intermediate stage may be classed the exceedingly interesting annuals published by the Statistical Department. How many thousands of rupees might be saved in paper and ink by the printing press of the Government of India in Dharamtola Street, were some one with a genuine economic conscience deputed to "razor" away all the tables of figures in exuberance which are positively of no use to a public caring to possess knowledge only,—that is, a public which cares not for the shell but the oyster of statistics. Here in one subordinate department there is ample need, not only to apply the pruning knife but something more. There is ample room to introduce the pith of statistical information, now omitted, relating to a particular department in a compressed form. But where is the talented literary Liebeg to be found who could be trusted to place before the public his extract of statistical meat, in an easily digested form and at the same time show the way to Government how saving might be effected in only one spending department? The "razoring" resolution of Lord Curzon was extolled to the seventh heaven when first published, but its sinister significance was found out when twelve months later a variety of reports of administration and other blue, green, yellow, orange and white books appeared, deprived of the meat, and were presented to the public in the shape of the driest of drybones, at once useless and repelling. It is not this sinister Curzonean method of treatment of public statistics that is wanted,—a naive method whereby quantities of dull, vapid, and uninteresting and uninforming matter is given in profusion while the most important and valuable matter, so essential for an enlightened public to learn, is studiously omitted. We really want blue books and the like which, in the first place, will be handy for reference and which, in the second place, will afford the public statistical pabulum of the highest value. When shall we have it? Not when normality is restored and all the teachings of economy and thrift in matters of State is consigned once more to the limbo of oblivion. Now is the time to enforce economy in all departments. We have taken the Statistical Department only as an illustration of what we mean when the practice of economy and thrift is to be exercised in good faith and wholeheartedly. But where is the towering personality of courage and competency who could be deputed to undertake the task and give a wrinkle to our hidebound and omniscient bureaucracy?

Notes of the Day

Municipal Sanitation in Ancient India.

In the May number of "The Local Self-Government Gazette," Mr. K. S. Ramaswami Shastri gives some interesting details from the "Artha Shastra" of Kautilya, regarding the regulations enforced in towns in ancient India by the state authorities in the interests of sanitation and civic welfare. Kautilya, otherwise known as Chanakya, was the reputed prime minister of Chandragupta, and his "Artha Shastra," which has been made available to the English-knowing world through the able translations of Messrs. Shama Sastri and Narendranath Law, is a veritable mine of information on ancient Hindu polity, particularly of the times of Chandragupta, who reigned in the third century B. C. The "Artha Shastra" lays down minute rules and regulations for the building of houses, provision of medical aid, and regarding drainage and sanitation. Fines for transgressing these regulations are provided for. For example, it is laid down that the foundation of a house should be "two aratnis by three padas," while between any two houses or between the extended portions of any two houses, the intervening space shall be four "padas", or three "padas". The roofs of adjoining houses may either be four "angulas" apart or any of them may cover the other.

If a fit, steps, water-course, ladder, dunghill, or any other part of a house offer or cause annoyance to outsiders or in any other way obstruct the enjoyment of others, or cause water to collect and thereby injure the wall of a neighbouring house, the owner shall be fined with a fine of 12 panas.

From each house a water-course of sufficient slope and 3 padas or 1½ aratnis long shall be constructed so that water shall flow from it in a continuous line and fall from it into the drain.

Violation of the last rule was to be punished with a fine of 54 "panas."

Medical Aid.

In regard to medical aid, Mr. Law states:

There were hospitals with store-rooms containing medicines in such large quantities as could not be exhausted by years of use. . . To the old store fresh supplies were constantly added. In the Artha Sastra there are references to four classes of medical experts, viz., ordinary physicians, those who could readily detect poison, midwives and army surgeons and nurses. The army surgeons with surgic instruments and appliances, remedial oils and bandages and nurses with appropriate food and beverage, accompanied the army, and encouraged the soldiers. For the treatment of the diseases of animals there were veterinary surgeons. . . Several steps were taken for the plantation and growth of medicinal plants and herbs. Portions of fields cultivated directly under Government supervision were set apart and used for this purpose. . . The State controlled and regulated medical practice in the land.

Physicians undertaking medical treatment without intimating to the Government the dangerous nature of the disease were, if the patient died, punished with the first amercement. If the death of a patient under treatment was due to carelessness in the treatment, the physician was punished with the middlemost amercement. Growth of disease due to negligence or indifference of a physician was regarded as assault or violence.

Measures were also taken for prevention of diseases. Thus, adulteration of all kinds was punished, e. g., adulteration of grains, oils, alkalies, salts, scents, and medicines. The health of the people in cities or crowded places was secured by sanitary measures. Throwing dirt, or causing mire or water to collect in roads and high-ways was punishable. Committing nuisance near temples, royal buildings and places of pilgrimage, or in reservoirs of water, was penalised, but exceptions were made when this was due to disease or the effect of medicine. Throwing inside the city the carcases of animals, or human corpses, was also visited with fines. Carrying dead bodies through gates or along paths not meant for the purpose, as well as the interring or cremation of dead bodies beyond the line of the prescribed burial places and crematories, was also a violation of the sanitary regulations.

Post-Mortem Examinations.

It is noteworthy, says Mr. Law, that there was arrangement in those days for post-mortem examination. For this purpose the corpse was smeared with oil to prevent putrefaction. All cases of violent death caused, for instance, by suffocation, hanging, drowning, etc., or by poisoning, were at once brought to the morgue, and the medical officers in charge had to find out as far as possible the exact cause of death from an examination of the symptoms, several of which are enumerated in the Artha Sastra. The whole affair was subjected to a careful scrutiny, and if foul play was suspected, evidence was taken and the matter left to be disposed of in the law courts.

Oriental Labour in the West.

The decision to introduce cheap Chinese labour into France has, so far as one can make out at this distance, not given rise to any serious discontent among the French farmers. The authorities in France, before suggesting the step, must have had their hand on the pulse of the nation and must have judgedaright that the Chinese labourer would be welcomed readily on many farms that now, for want of adult male hands, are either lying fallow or being worked inefficiently. It is stated that before France, Russia has already gone in for Chinese labour, but that the step has not proved popular with the farm labourers. But with the denudation of the belligerent countries of able-bodied youths the demand for good farm hands of whatever race will be increasingly felt. Women, no doubt, will supply the deficiency to some extent. But obviously they cannot fully replace the male farm hand. They are wanted in a thousand other occupations, which tax the intellectual energies more and the physical to a less extent. In these circumstances, if there is any real and grave shortage of manual labour in the countries of the West, it would be supreme folly on their part, on sentimental grounds alone, not to go for the cheap and efficient labourers of Eastern countries.

Mimicry in War.

The May number of the "Modern Review" contains a translation of a German article written by Dr. Hans Gunnther in which he sets forth the interesting theory that in the fiercest of all struggles for existence,—human warfare,—the subterfuges practised to deceive the enemy are closely analogous to those practised by animals. The process of mimicry is divided by him into three groups:—

In the first place we have protective colouring by which the aspect of troops and implements of war imitate their surroundings. In the second group belong the imitations of clumps of trees, bushes, hedges, downs, meadows, etc., behind which are hidden wagon-trains, big guns, trenches, and observes' stations. The third group, which is essentially smaller, embraces a number of measures for lending to harmless objects a dangerous appearance, so as to deceive the enemy by suggesting dangers actually absent. The field-grey uniform of the German army,—a colour even more effective for eluding the eye than the British khaki,—is given as an illustration of the devices under the first-named group. The use of leafy branches, employed to cover guns, etc., comes under the second group and as an illustration of the last group may be instanced the device of putting soldiers' helmets on the stones in order to suggest the presence of men where none are. The art of mimicry is bestowed by Nature on some of her weaker creatures in order to protect them against the preying man or beast. Man, when preying or being preyed upon, does not wish to be outdone by these creatures.

The War and Agriculture.

The latest revenue administration of the Central Provinces refers to the economic effects of the war on agriculturists,—especially the cotton-growers. The fall in the prices of cotton to one-third below normal, together with the general tightness of the money markets, naturally put a severe strain on the finances of the cultivators, especially sub-tenants who had taken fields on lease or speculative sub-rents. On the other hand, the rise in the price of wheat and rice benefitted the Malguzars and substantial tenants. A keen demand for labour and the normal level of wages somewhat saved the labouring classes from the hardships arising out of the high price of food grains,—except that the weavers of Nagpur and Burhanpur found the demand for their fabrics reduced by one half. These weavers turn out a high quality of articles for which the principal market is in the cotton-growing districts of Berar, Nimar and Khandesh. But their business suffered heavily owing to the financial depression in these districts. Government, however, came to their rescue by buying up large quantities of cloth which was stocked until an opportunity could be found for bringing it into market.

Crater Fighting Filmed.

The first film recording crater fighting,—one of the new set of official war pictures,—was shown at a Tottenham Court Road theatre recently. The film, writes the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian", puts life in the common line of the daily record: "Yesterday we sprang a mine near . . . . . and occupied the crater." The kinema man, who must have risked quick death at his work, shows five minutes in the life of a company of mud-stained Connaught Rangers. First are seen the Irishmen hugging the dripping wall of the trench with fixed bayonets, waiting for the mine to be sprung. There is a spout of black earth a little way off in the desolate fields, and at once the Rangers tumble out and walk rather than run through the sticky mess towards the crater. The camera man evidently went with them, for he was there when the Rangers took possession of the hole, and he filmed the hand-grenade-throwing that followed. The soldiers remind you of navvies busy with risky blasting operations in a railway cutting, concentrated on a shift of toil that has nothing to do with fighting man to man. This is as near fighting the Germans as the camera has got as yet, and short of a bayonet attack it is as near as anything one is likely to see on the film.

Fairs and Festivals in Hyderabad.

Detailed rules and regulations to be observed by all Government and municipal officials in connection with the many fairs and festivals which take place annually in the Nizam's Dominions, are embodied in an Order just issued by his Highness's Durbar. The instructions are more minute than any we have come across in British India and, perhaps, also more minute than would be thought necessary. But, then, we should remember that these details are issued for the edification of officials in the old-world villages and towns of Hyderabad State and not of British India. The following instructions regarding the provision of accommodation on occasions of festivals are typical of the new orders. All Government and municipal officers, who may have anything to do with the management of "melas" and festivals, or with sanitation generally, are directed to

"make suitable provisions for the probable number of persons who may not be able to find accommodation in adjacent towns and villages as follows:—

(a) Select, level and lay out suitable encamping grounds bearing in mind the principal requirements of elevation and good drainage; proximity to place of concourse; sufficiency of pure water supply; dry, clean, and untainted soil, and direction of prevailing winds.

(b) Lay out ground in divisions or sections, separated by streets not less than 40 feet wide, and when space permits, with subsidiary streets 20 feet wide.

(c) Erect upon these sites temporary sheds or huts for the accommodation of those who may require them.

(d) Leave place to leeward of each section for carts of the people occupying each section.

(e) As far as possible, assign sections to different castes, indicating each by a legible sign."

VESSELS SUNK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.

The British steamer El-Argentino and the Italian sailingship Australia have been sunk.

The Spanish steamer Aurrera has been sunk.

LATER.

The British steamer Denewood has been sunk. The crew has landed. The crew of the sunken steamer El-Argentino has been saved.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH ATTACK CUMIERES.

POSITIONS PENETRATED

BRITISH SUCCESS IN EGYPTIAN SUDAN.

ALLIES AND NEUTRAL MAILS.

The German fury at Verdun has somewhat abated and the French have resumed their slow but steady progress in regaining ground.

A semi-official statement says that the battle of Verdun is far from finished. The enemy will still hurl millions of shells at the French positions and the French soldiers have to face a hard task but they will hold fast.

French troops attacked the village of Cumieres and the positions west of it. After a fierce struggle the eastern part of the village was penetrated and several German trenches northwest of Cumieres carried.

The Germans have recently been more active than usual on the British front and their expenditure of ammunition has been lavish.

General fighting continues on the Italian front, impetuous enemy attacks between Adige and Vallarsa being severely defeated.

Generla Lake reports that the enemy are still holding the positions in the vicinity of Sannaiyat.

General Smuts reports that the advanced troops occupied without opposition the Ruivu lager on the Pangani river, and Lembeni Ngulu, eight miles south-east of Lembeni.

In view of the truculent attitude of the Sultan of Dar Fur, who concentrated a force on the Kordofan frontier, a force under Colonel Kelly occupied the capital of Dar Fur on May 25th. The enemy lost a minimum of a thousand, the British had five killed and twenty-three wounded.

A Note protesting against British and French treatment of neutral mails is published in Washington. The general sense is friendly and admits the difference concerns practice not principle.

Vice-Admiral Scheer has been appointed to the command of the German High Seas Fleet in succession to Vice-Admiral von Pohl.

Whereas disaffection and unrest still prevail in parts of Ireland martial law will be continued throughout Ireland until further notice.

FRENCH ATTACK ON CUMIERES.

SEVERAL GERMAN TRENCHES CARRIED.

FRENCH OFFENSIVE ON CUMIERES.

SEVERAL GERMAN TRENCHES CARRIED.

INTENSE ARTILLERY DUEL ROUND VERDUN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, May 27.

This afternoon's communiqué says:—Last night our troops attacked the village of Cumieres and the positions west of it. After a fierce struggle we penetrated the eastern part of the village and carried several German trenches northwest of Cumieres. A violent enemy counter attack failed to dislodge us from the conquered ground.

East of Hill 304 our bomb throwers progressed during the night.

A second German attack yesterday evening against our positions on the outskirts of Fort Douaumont failed completely.

There was an intense artillery duel north of Verdun last night.

ON THE RIGHT OF THE MEUSE.

GERMAN ATTACK REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, May 27.

The communiqué says:—Left of the Meuse artillery was very active in the region of Avocourt and Hill 304 where our second lines were intermittently bombarded.

The Germans on the right of the Meuse in the afternoon strongly attacked our trenches on the outskirts of Fort Douaumont. They were completely repulsed with serious losses.

Our artillery dispersed German troops who were changing position in Chauffeur Wood.

FRENCH CAPTURE FRESH GROUND.

TRENCH WEAPON DUEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, May 28.

Last night's communiqué said:—Left of the Meuse there was an artillery and trench weapon duel in the Avocourt Wood and Hill 304 sectors. We captured elements of trenches south-west of Mort Homme and took fifty prisoners. A fierce bombardment continued in the Haudromont-Douaumont region.

On the right of the Meuse we made appreciable progress in the communication trenches north-west of Thiaumont Farm. There was great reciprocal activity in Champagne. A German wing attacked west of the Navarin road and gained a footing in the advanced line but counter-attacks promptly ejected them.

POSITION AT VERDUN.

GERMAN FURY SOMEWHAT ABATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, May 26.

The German fury at Verdun has somewhat abated. The French have resumed their slow but steady progress in regaining ground.

The communiqué says the artillery duel is still very violent at Avocourt and Mort Homme. A German attack on Mort Homme utterly collapsed under a curtain of fire.

A French counter-attack made ground between Haudromont wood and Thaumont farm. We progressed in the night northward of the farm by bombing. We made a number of prisoners.

GERMAN LOSSES AT VERDUN

CROWN PRINCE AN EXECUTIONER NOT A GENERAL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, May 27.

The "C. & M. Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

Col. Russet refering to the German losses on Wednesday says, the Crown Prince is an executioner not a General.

The "Central News" Amsterdam correspondent says, that according to frontier reports the Landstrurm in Belgium have been armed with old rifles, the new models being sent to Verdun where there is great need of them.

Nineteen train loads of dead have arrived at the Seraing blast furnace from Hill 304.

VERDUN STRUGGLE.

FAR FROM FINISHED.

GERMAN STAFF'S DESPERATE MOVE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 27.

The evidence of the straits to which the German Staff has been reduced to keep pace with the Crown Prince's incessant demands for men is furnished by the fact revealed in a French semi-official statement that the two Bavarian divisions which attacked Douaumont belonged to an Army Corps withdrawn from the British front and apparently replaced by five divisions taken from the German reserves on the Somme. The objects of the German attacks on the Vimy Ridge was to mask the departure of the Bavarians.

The semi-official statement emphasises that the result of this desperate move was most unfortunate. Wave after wave of Bavarian attackers was mown down and finally the enemy abandoned the struggle leaving heaps of dead.

The semi-official statement adds:—Nevertheless the battle of Verdun is far from finished. The enemy will still hurl millions of shells at the French positions and the French soldiers have to face a hard task but they will hold fast.

RECENT FIGHTING AT VERDUN.

WAS IT JOFFRE'S INITIATIVE?

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, May 27.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—One sentence in the latest French semi-official communiqué, on the subject of the battle of Verdun, has provoked a great deal of speculation. This is to the effect, that it is possible that the present decisive period was opened not by the enemy's initiative, but by the will of our higher command.

The statement is guarded, but the natural inference is, that a general battle at Verdun was deliberately sought by General Joffre. In other words, if the statement means anything at all it means a good deal.

If General Joffre at a moment when the Austrians had engaged large forces in the Trentino, deliberately sought a decisive conflict at Verdun, one need not expect that any front will remain quiescent any longer than may be necessary to induce the Germans to entrain troops for Verdun.

THREE GERMAN REGIMENTS MELTED AWAY.

The "Daily News" Paris correspondent apparently unmoved by the hint in the French note avers that General Joffre adheres unswervingly to the policy of killing the maximum of Germans at the minimum of cost. He quotes an officer wounded at Douaumont, to the effect, that he saw three regiments melt away in half an hour under a pitiless hail from the 75ths. Another officer from the Mort Homme region says the German command must have been smitten with homicidal mania to permit such carnage.

OCCUPATION OF CUMIERES.

"The Times" Paris correspondent considers that the most important German success on Wednesday was in the neighbourhood of Mort Homme and Hill 304. The success was not as complete as the enemy doubtless intended, but it enabled him at last to begin a movement against the second line of Verdun's defences.

The occupation of Cumieres is strategically unimportant, but 60,000 men on a two-mile front endeavoured to force a way to Chattancourt. The French line reeled, but recovered subsequently and drove the Germans out of the region north of Chattancourt station into Cumieres.

The artillery preparation for a further German effort has already begun, both sides pouring their military wealth into the battle. The enemy's gains have been purchased at a terrible cost.

The Germans show no sign of bothering about that aspect of the fighting. They brought up five new divisions in two days. The whole question of the Verdun battle is how long can they continue the terrible sacrifice of life.

According to the "Daily Mail's" Paris correspondent the German Crown Prince drew three corps from the British front for the recapture of Douaumont.

DEATH OF FAMOUS FRENCH GENERAL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, May 27.

The death is announced of the famous defender of Paris, General Gallieni. He had also been Minister for War.

BATTLE IN EGYPTIAN SUDAN.

SULTAN OF DAR FUR DEFEATED.

BRITISH OCCUPY THE CAPITAL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 26.

The War Office announces, that in view of the truculent and unsatisfactory attitude of the Sultan of Dar Fur, who concentrated a force on the Kordofan frontier, a force under Colonel Kelly occupied the capital of Dar Fur on the 25th instant after defeating from two to three thousand rebels strongly entrenched.

The enemy, who fought desperately, lost a minimum of a thousand. The British losses were five killed and 23 wounded. The Sultan fled.

FLYING OFFICER'S FEAT.

A striking feature of the fighting was a reconnaissance by a flying officer, who succeeded by means of bombs and a machine-gun in forcing first a large body of hostile cavalry and then two thousand infantry to retire in disorder. He himself was wounded but returned safely.

GENERAL SMUTS' ADVANCE.

FURTHER POSITIONS OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 26.

General Smuts reports that the advanced troops occupied without opposition the Ruivu lager, on the Pangani river, and Lembeni Ngulu, eight miles south-east of Lembeni.

It is reported that there is a renewal of hostile activity at Kondoairangi.

The Germans at Ruanda are retreating before converging Belgians and are holding Kigali Niansa.

GENERAL HAIG'S OPERATIONS

CONSIDERABLE MINING ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 26.

The communiqué from General Haig says:—

Activity during the last twenty-four hours has been almost entirely confined to mining and artillery operations.

The enemy exploded a large mine at Fricourt during the night. No damage was done.

Underground operations continue in the Loos salient, where minor explosions took place last night. There have been mutual bombardments at many points.

We dispersed a working party opposite Serre with a long range gun.

To-day we raised hostile trenches at Mametz. Last night we maintained a spirited bombing fight inside the trenches for twenty-five minutes.

An encounter occurred north of Ypres salient in No Man's Land with a hostile covering party, which was driven back to the trenches.

ENEMY MORE ACTIVE THAN USUAL.

LAVISH EXPENDITURE OF AMMUNITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 27.

General Haig says in a communiqué:—A hostile patrol was surprised and captured last night south-east of Laventie and a high explosive charge for cutting wire was captured.

We bombarded the enemy trenches south-east of Neuve Chapelle during the night and destroyed enemy stores at Guillemont.

The enemy for eighty minutes heavily bombarded the trenches west of Fricourt and also shelled the trenches near Serre.

We sprang five mines at Hulluch and Cuninchy. The enemy sprang one at the Hohenzollern Redoubt and another west of Lafolie, the crater of which was occupied by our troops.

Enemy artillery has been active to-day at Suzanne, Ovilliers, Hebuterne, Souchez, Loos, Bois Grenier, St. Eloi and Ypres.

We bombarded the enemy trenches west of Lens and south-east of Laventie and dispersed working parties east of Maricourt.

The Germans have recently been more active than usual and their expenditure of ammunition has been lavish.

NO DEMOBILIZATION IN HOLLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, May 27.

The Dutch Minister for War has announced that he will not allow any demobilisation.

FIGHTING ON ITALIAN FRONT.

AN ALTERNATING TREND.

IMPETUOUS ENEMY ATTACKS DEFEATED,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, May 27.

The communiqué says:—The enemy persisting in impetuous attacks between Adige and Vallarsa were again bloodily defeated.

Masses of infantry assaulted Coni Zugna and the Buole Pass and were exterminated.

Between Posina and Astico, owing to intense enemy artillery fire, the Italians after repulsing an attack, evacuated the advanced position on the right wing.

On the Astico the enemy attacked east of Valdassa. Fighting continued with an alternating trend a' day on the 25th.

The enemy during the night of the 24th attacked several times against Monte Civaron and were repulsed with serious losses.

ITALIAN COUNTER-ATTACKS.

ALPINE TROOPS INFLICT HEAVY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, May 28.

A communiqué states that the situation is generally unchanged. Minor enemy attacks at various points have been repulsed.

The Italians in the Sugana Valley on Thursday withdrew in good order from the advanced positions on Monte Civaron.

An enemy attack east of the Calamento Valley on Friday was stopped by the Alpine troops who counter-attacked very dashingly inflicting heavy losses and capturing numerous prisoners.

A similar affair occurred in the Montenero zone where the enemy momentarily penetrated our trenches but were promptly ejected.

AIR RAID ON BARI,

EIGHTEEN KILLED AND TWENTY WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, May 27.

Enemy aircraft raided Bari. Eighteen persons were killed and twenty wounded, mostly women and children.

ITALIANS IN ALBANIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, May 27.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—The Italian movement in Albania is possibly a purely Italian reply to the Trentino offensive.

AUSTRIANS' SUPERIOR GUN POWER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, May 27.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—A "Times" leading article says that the Austrians' local superiority in guns over the Italians, requires the Allies' prompt attention.

The "Central News" Rome correspondent says the fact that the Italians continue to advance in western Trentino behind the city of Trent proves that the Austrian offensive is of little real importance

GERMANY'S SUPERIORITY OF MATERIAL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, May 27.

The "C. & M. Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

Senator Humbert writing in a Paris Journal says the Germans' existence is due to superiority of material. The Allies must cease counting up their millions of men and realise that only the gun factories count.

NEW LONDON LIBERAL MORNING PAPER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 28.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" says that 85,000 people have subscribed and more have promised to do so to start a new Liberal morning paper associated with the supposed war views of Mr. Lloyd George.

A plant has been secured and the only difficulty is the paper supply which is delaying a start.

NEUTRAL MAILS.

AMERICAN NOTE TO ALLIES.

PRACTICE NOT PRINCIPLE INVOLVED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, May 27.

The Note protesting against British and French treatment of neutral mails is published here.

It denounces "illegal and arbitrary methods of forcing neutral ships to ports in order to seize their mails" and complains of the loss of important and irreplaceable documents and frequent delays. The Note concludes:—"Only a radical change in the British and French policy, restoring to the "United States" her full rights as a Neutral Power, will satisfy this Government."

The general sense of the Note is friendly. It admits the difference concerns practice not principle and concedes to the Allies the right to seize securities which the United States had hitherto contested.

GENERAL LAKE'S RUSSIAN CAVALRY.

WHERE THEY CAME FROM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 26.

A Russian communiqué explains that the Cossacks who joined General Lake, belonged to the force operating in the region of the Kermanshah and Kasrishirin.

COSSACKS ARRIVED ON MAY 22

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 25.

The communiqué reporting the junction of British and Russian forces in Mesopotamia says, that the Cossacks arrived at British Headquarters on May 22nd.

ON THE TIGRIS.

ENEMY STILL HOLDING ON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 26.

General Lake reports that the enemy are still holding the positions in the vicinity of Sannaiyat. British artillery from the right bank is maintaining an effective fire upon Turkish communications on the left bank.

MOSUL FRONT.

TURKS COMPELLED TO RETREAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, May 25.

The communiqué reports minor operations on all the fronts.

A Turkish offensive was repulsed in the Mosul region.

PETROGRAD, May 27.

A communiqué says:—On the western front we stopped the enemy offensive under cover of a fog south of the island of Dalen.

On the Mosul front the Turks supported by the Kurds took the offensive in the direction of Sirdisht. We compelled the enemy to retreat with considerable loss by a series of bayonet attacks and cavalry charges.

GERMAN DEFENCES IN RUSSIA.

BEING FURIOUSLY STRENGTHENED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PETROGRAD, May 27.

Prisoners state that the Germans are working furiously in strengthening defences in their rear on the Russian front in anticipation of an attack.

They have constructed two railways from Mitau to Shavle and from Memel to Muravievo respectively, established a great branch of Krupps at Mitau and are transforming Libau into a first class naval base.

SALONIKA FRONT.

INCREASE OF DAILY SKIRMISHES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, May 27.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—Greek messages indicate only an increase of daily skirmishes on the Salonika front, where, according to the Exchange Company's Athens correspondent, no Germans are visible.

SIR E. GREY'S PEACE SPEECH

HEAVY FALL ON BERLIN BOURSE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, May 27.

The Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Company says, prices fell heavily on the Berlin bourse in consequence of Sir Edward Grey's speech.

GERMAN HIGH SEAS FLEET

NEW COMMANDER APPOINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 27.

Vice-Admiral Scheer has been appointed to the command of the German High Seas Fleet in succesison to Vice-Admiral von Pohl.

KING GEORGE THANKS HIS PEOPLE.

BRITAIN'S SPLENDID VOLUNTARY RESPONSE

OVER FIVE MILLIONS ENLISTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 25.

The King has issued the following message to His people:—

To enable the country to organise more effectively its military resources in the present great struggle for the cause of civilisation, I have, acting on the advice of My Ministers, deemed it necessary to enrol every able-bodied man between the ages of eighteen and forty-one. I desire to take this opportunity of expressing to My people the recognition and appreciation of the splendid patriotism and self-sacrifice they have displayed in raising by voluntary enlistment since the commencement of the war no less than 5,041,000 men, an effort far surpassing that of any other nation in similar circumstances recorded in history. It will be a lasting source of pride to future generations. I am confident that the magnificent spirit which has hitherto sustained my people through the trials of this terrible war, will inspire them to endure the additional sacrifice now imposed on them and will with God's help lead us and our Allies to a victory which will achieve the liberation of Europe.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S APPEAL TO CLYDE WORKERS.

NO WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.

Mr. Lloyd George had a conference in London to-day with the representatives of the engineering and ship-building employees on the Clyde and the Tyne with reference to Whitsuntide holidays. He said that he was most anxious to press the output of munitions of war and equipment for the Army and the Navy. Fighting was becoming hotter and hotter on the British front and the demand for ammunition greater and greater. Holidays therefore were unthinkable. He believed that facts need only be stated to the workmen for them to respond to the appeal on behalf of their comrades in the trenches.

Eventually it was decided to call a conference of workmen on Monday, after which it is hoped that Mr. Asquith will be able to make a statement in the Commons.

REMARKABLE RESPONSE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 28.

There has been an instant and remarkable response to Mr. Lloyd George's Whitsuntide appeal. The Labour leaders are heartily supporting it and urge that there should be no stoppage.

There is a movement on foot for general ignoring of Whitsuntide. The universal feeling is work now, play afterwards.

IRISH COMMISSION.

GENERAL COMPLAINS OF RESTRICTED POWERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 25.

General Friend, giving evidence before the Irish Commission, complained that he should have had greater powers against the Sinn Feiners.

He emphasised that Lord Wimborne had no control over the military while Sir Matthew Nathan sometimes demurred on the grounds of public policy, to steps which the witness suggested.

General Friend still thought that the main source of danger was the South of Ireland.

He did not recollect Mr. Birrell requesting an increase of troops, although Mr. Birrell wrote suggesting a military demonstration in Dublin.

SITUATION IN IRELAND.

MARTIAL LAW TO CONTINUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.

The following proclamation has been issued in Dublin:—Whereas disaffection and unrest still prevail in parts of Ireland martial law will be continued throughout Ireland until further notice.

SIR JULIAN BYNG.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 27.

Si. Julian Byng has taken the command of the Canadians at the front.

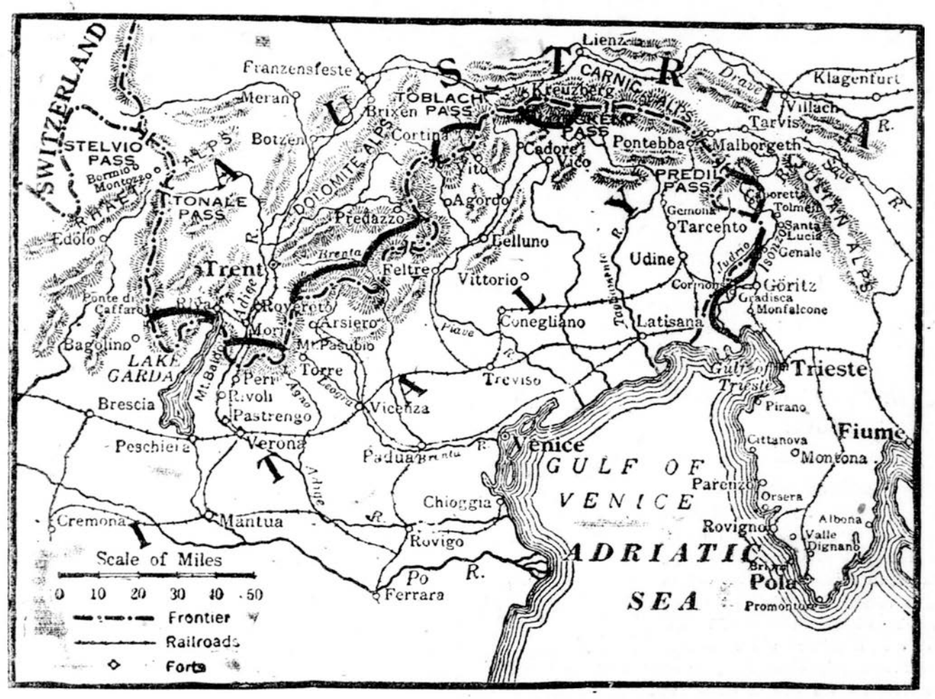
DAYLIGHT SAVING SCHEME IN ITALY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, May 28.

A decree prescribes a daylight - saving scheme in Italy.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.



THE THICK BLACK LINES MARK THE ITALIAN FRONT WHERE IT IS NOT COINCIDENT WITH THE FRONTIER. THE PRESENT AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE IS CENTRED IN THE VALLEY OF THE ADIGE.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain R. D. Stevenson, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Lieut. R. A. Bayard, East Kents.
Lieut. W. E. Henry, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. J. S. Burton, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut. E. F. Sheffield, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut. J. L. Stewart-Richardson, Coldstreams.

NOW KILLED.

Captain C. H. Marks, Flying Corps.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut.-Col. F. H. Gaskell, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut. H. Maffey, Medicals.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut. J. A. Cooper, Sherwoods.

DIED.

Lt. C. R. Hort, Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Capt. W. Bruce, East Yorkshires.
Lieut. H. P. McConttay, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieut. A. Palmer, Artillery.
Lieut. C. B. Parkinson, Artillery.
Lieut. A. S. Russel, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. J. W. Bolland, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut. W. Campbell, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. W. H. Cheeld, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut. M. W. Clark, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut. J. D. Ferguson, Essex.
Second-Lieut. C. M. MacAlister, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. C. A. Mackay, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. J. H. Patruck, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut. D. Schofield, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. P. J. Smyth, Connaught Rangers.

LONDON, May 25.

KILLED.

Major H. P. Phibby, York and Lancasters.
Major H. P. Richards, Londons.
Major W. J. Wright, Leicesters.
Second-Lieutenant P. H. Allen, York and Lancasters.

NOW KILLED.

Captain C. H. Hill, York and Lancasters.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieutenant R. C. Green, Befords.
Lieutenant T. W. Irvin, Gordons.
Sec.-Lieut. F. S. Carmichael, North Lancashires.

MISSING.

Captain W. B. Algeo, Dorsets.
Lieutenant H. G. Mansell-Pleydell, Dorsets.

NOW PRISONER.

Lieut. E. A. Crossland, Durham L. I.

WOUNDED.

Major L. P. Baker, West Yorkshires.
Major J. M. Wadmore, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain J. H. Aikman, Medicals.
Captain F. Edwards, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain W. Edwards, Irish Fusiliers.
Captain F. M. Green, Londons.
Captain W. Paton, Liverpools.
Lieutenant F. Bell, Engineers.
Lieutenant P. G. Fry, Irish Fusiliers.
Lieutenant C. A. Hepburn, Artillery.
Sec.-Lieut. G. R. Attwood, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant A. J. Crowther, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant W. S. Ferrie, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieutenant C. H. Hall, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant W. N. Morris, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieutenant A. S. Pirie, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant H. C. Pyper, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant J. Stewart, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant T. W. Wilson, Scotti Borderers.

KILLED.

Captain C. K. Glegg, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant F. Cresswell, Leicesters.
Second-Lieutenant H. Reeve, Liverpools.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieutenant A. H. Bowman, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant C. C. Howard, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieutenant E. G. Westacott, Rifle Brigade.

MISSING.

Captain C. F. Ellerton, Cheshires.
Second-Lieutenant M. D. Basden, Londons.
Second-Lieutenant L. G. Young, Cheshires.

WOUNDED.

Captain P. H. Colquhoun, Black Watch.
Captain P. C. Edwards, Warwicks.
Captain W. G. Haslam, Cheshires.
Captain E. H. Macrae, Highland Light Infantry.
Captain G. H. Mason, West Yorkshires.
Captain E. F. Maunsell, Dublin Fusiliers.
Captain J. A. Thom, Cyclist Battalion.
Lieutenant A. L. Brownlow, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Lieutenant P. C. Hoyle, Artillery.
Lieutenant G. K. Scott, Engineers.
Lieutenant H. J. Wade, Cheshires.
Lieutenant A. G. Wingate-Gray, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant F. G. Batty, York shires.
Second-Lieutenant F. H. Bright, Suffolks.
Second-Lieutenant W. R. Bucknall, Black Watch.
Second-Lieutenant W. H. Cartwright, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieutenant J. P. Edgar, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant J. T. Goodsir, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieutenant T. S. Gorie, Camerons.
Second-Lieutenant D. P. Hadow, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant W. G. Martin, East Kents.
Second-Lieutenant A. L. Mather, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieutenant A. F. Newcombe, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieutenant W. F. Menzies, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant A. J. Milne, Gordons.
Second-Lieutenant L. J. Owen, Cheshires.
Second-Lieutenant C. H. Rayner, Middlesex.
Second-Lieutenant G. W. Silk, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant M. H. Turnbull, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant R. J. Wahcer, Engineers.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 26.

The name of the following British officer appears in the 100th casualty list of the Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. A. G. Smith, Manchesters.

SIMLA, May 27.

The following names of British officers appear in the 101st casualty list of the Indian Expeditionary forces:—

Killed:—14th Hussars Captain S. W. R. Mewburn, Second-Lieut. C. G. Deakin.

Wounded:—R. F. A., Second-Lieut. H. R. Temperley, East Lancashires, Second-Lieut. A. C. Bailey, I. A., Captain E. H. Whitford-Hawkey, I.A.R.O., Captain P. E. Llewhellin, Second-Lieut. L. H. May.

TRADE DURING AND AFTER WAR.

LONDON CHAMBER SUGGEST TENTATIVE TARIFF.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 27.

The London Chamber of Commerce's special committee on trade during and after the war, suggest the speedy adoption of a tentative tariff for five years on the ad valorem basis, subject to subsequent settlement of the question by a scientific tariff.

The Committee dwells on reciprocal preferential trading between all parts of the Empire and emphasises that the Dominions should be free to determine their own fiscal relations unless the whole Empire agrees to act together.

STATE OF CHINA.

FINANCIAL POSITION DAILY BECOMING WORSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.

A Peking message to "The Times" says that the political deadlock continues. The real difficulty is apparently the absence of agreement upon the successor to the Presidency.

The so-called responsible Cabinet formed a month ago has already broken up. Brigandage is increasing, trade is much restricted and the financial position is daily becoming worse.

Foreign interests are not menaced, however, and the administration has not collapsed.

LONDON, May 27.

"The Times" is of opinion that the best chance of the restoration of order in China lies in the retention of Yuanshihkai as president.

CHASED BY A SUBMARINE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 28.

The French liner Moulouya which has arrived here, was chased for fifty minutes by a submarine in the Mediterranean. She escaped by steering a zigzag course at full speed.

LATE MR. H. F. E. BELL.

GOVERNMENT'S APPREATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, May 28.

The following appears in the "Central Provinces Gazette":—

The Chief Cimmissioner has learnt with much regret of the death on the 25th instant, of Mr. H. F. E. Bell, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Bilaspur, as the result of injuries caused by a tiger. Mr. Bell joined the C. P. Commission in 1898. During his service he carried out the settlement of the Mandla District, and officiated at one time as Commissioner of Settlement and Director of Land Records for two years. He held charge of Jubbulpore District and during 1915 was Second Secretary to the Chief Commissioner. He was an officer of great ability, zeal and keenness, and by his death the Commission has lost one of its most promising officers.

CENTRAL PROVINCES GAZETTE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, May 28.

Mr. B. N. Darkar, Executive Engineer attached to the East Berar Division, First Circle, is graned combined leave for two years from the 1st. May.

Mr. G. L. Thompson, Superintendent Engineer, First Circle, to hold temporarily the appointment of Sanitary Engineer in addtition to his own duties.

Mr. W. H. Todd, officiating Sanitary Engineer, is transferred to the Irrigation Branch to officiate as Superintending Engineer, Eastern Circle, relieving Mr. G. S. Phear transferred to the Second Circle, Buildings and Roads, and is appointed to the executive charge of the Hoshangabad Division.

On return from leave Mr. M. Ramayya, Executive Engineer, is posted to East Berar First Circle, relieving Mr. Sunderlal posted to the West Berar Division, First Circle.

Mr. B. C. Dube, Executive Engineer, is appointed Under-Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Public Works, Buildings and Roads.

GERMANY'S FOOD SUPPLY.

SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT IN THE REICHSTAG.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, May 26.

In the Reichstag Herr von Batocki, President of the Food Supply Board, warned the House not to expect any sudden improvement in the food condition.

He emphasised the great difficulties arising from the relations between the Federal States: menacing letters had reached him from Wurttemberg protesting against being sucked dry by Prussia.

Herr Von Batocki pleaded for co-operation between the states. Otherwise his work would fail.

SIGNIFICANT ADMISSIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, May 28.

Significant admissions regarding the food situation were made in the Reichstag.

The Government representative emphasised that there was sufficient quantity of potatoes available but not excess. The number of cattle had declined by 21 per cent. since December 1st, 1915, and the number of pigs had likewise decreased. The greatest possible restriction on consumption would shortly be necessary.

A National Liberal deputy pointed out that Germany's stock had decreased by three million head in a year and scarcity was looming ahead. He urged mass-feeding of the population.

INDIAN PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

CONDITIONS SATISFACTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.

It is officially announced that the American report on the War Prisoners Camp at Wuensdorf, where there are six hundred Indians, shows that the conditions are satisfactory and care is taken regarding foodstuffs, comfort and religions.

The relations between the prisoners and military are excellent. Many prisoners receive weekly parcels of food from Great Britain which are shared equally.

PRISONERS AT RUHLEBEN CAMP.

LORD NEWTON'S APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 27.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables.—Lord Newton speaking in the House of Lords said it was most desirable in the interests of humanity to make every effort to release the 4,000 civilians interned at the Ruhleben camp. He understood that many of those unfortunate prisoners were losing their reason.

MUSLIM CEMETERY.

MISS FAITHFULL'S OFFER DECLINED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.

Mr. Chamberlain has reluctantly declined the generous offer of Miss Faithfull, as there will be no more burials of Muslin soldiers in England and the removal of the bodies interred at Brookwood Woking is unnecessary and would be repugnant to the religious feelings of many Mahommedans.

Mr. Chamberlain suggests that Miss Faithfull shall consult leading Muslim residents as to whether a general burial-ground in the neighbourhood of London is desired by the Muslim community.

In consequence of Sir George Birdwood's letter to "The Times," Miss Constance Faithfull of Tunbridge Wells, a well-known former resident in India, offered her freehold house and grounds of four acres at Walton-on-Thames and to meet the cost of laying them out as a Muslim cemetery. Sir George Birdwood submitted the offer to Mr. Chamberlain, with the recommendation that the property should be vested in the India Office and the cemetery administered by a committee of Muslim elders.

GERMAN PIRACY.

ANOTHER PROTEST FROM HOLLAND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HAGUE, May 26.

Holland has protested to Germany against the sinking of the steamer Berkelstroom.

ANGLO-INDIAN REGIMENT.

RECRUITING IN RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 27.

At a recruiting meeting held at the Y. M. C. A. Lieut.-Col. C. Townsend (Commissioner, Pegu) presided. Enthusiastic speeches were made and in response to the appeal 13 men enlisted for the new Anglo-Indian Force. The gist of the speeches was that the long looked for opportunity for the Anglo-Indian community had arrived, which they should take advantage of and show they possessed equally with their British-born brothers those qualities of courage and endurance and self-sacrifice so surely needed in the present struggle for liberty, honour and justice against oppression and wrong.

Telegrams were read from the Lieut.-Governor, Mr. Raitt and Major Young, wishing the chairman hearty support. Mr. A. J. Cooke, recruiting officer, has the names of 15 other men.

NEW DERBY.

PROBABLE STARTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.

The following are probable starters and jockeys for the New Derby:—

Gilbert the Filbert	Wheatley.
Kwang Su	Templeman.
Polydamon	Lancaster.
Ferox	C. Childs or Fox.
Figaro	Whalley.
Nassovian	Spear.
Flaming Fire	Donoghue.
Forest Guard	Hunter.
Canyon	Rickaby.
Fifinella	J. Childs.
Sirian	F. Bullock.

Condottiere (C. Childs) is a doubtful starter.

NONE BUT PARSIS NEED APPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read with considerable interest the letters which appeared in your paper under this heading and the first thought that strikes me is how very anxious some people are to defend their friends, whether rightly or wrongly, by rushing into print. If these gentlemen had taken care to read carefully my letter they would have found that my whole letter was written on very broad principles and that I had absolutely no desire to create a communal controversy. If the Parsis were cited in this particular instance it was because the Tatas singled out themselves by their advertisement. There was no occassion to refer to other firms since they had not publicly advertised. But be it clearly understood that if instead of the Tatas there had been another firm, say that of a Hindu or a Mahomedan, that firm would have equally come for criticism. If your readers know of other firms, whether Hindu or Mahomaden, let their names be placed before the public, for to every right-minded man, such denationalising movement stands for severe criticism and censure. We can have no grudge against the Parsis so long as they continue to give us such nation builders like Dadabhai, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Jamsedji Tata and Mr. Wacha; and all Indians will ever remain indebted to them. Your correspondents have either deliberately misrepresented the real situation or failed to understand the real gist and spirit of my letter. Instead of replying to the point at issue all of them seem to have run off at a tangent for there was no occasion to weigh relative merits or demerits, obligations or indebtedness of communities or castes. Such problems never arise in matters relating to national interests. It was only a question of public policy and public morality and nothing else. On principles of national advancement no sane person could ever expect such a treatment, as accorded by the Tatas, from people holding a highly responsible position in the public life of the country. As Providence would have it and as the Tatas were called upon to effect the industrial salvation of India, it was the duty of any member of the public to point out how unjust and denationalising was the policy followed by them in their textile departments. Beyond pointing out this fact, if your correspondents had read aright my letter, there was no other motive.

I did not wish to reply to the narrow-minded correspondents in your paper but seeing that mischief makers were abroad it was very necessary to clear up the atmosphere. A more perverted reasoning could not be found than that the managing agents of public companies are the sole masters of the companies and that they had a sort of proprietary right on the public companies. On the basis of the arguments advanced so far, the English, who have done so much undisputed good to India, can claim to overflood all the Civil, Military and other public services, in Presidency Banks, railways, steamship companies, and a host of other services. Then where was the need of the Public Services Commission which took away the life of our best man—Gokhle? Such are the sane arguments that have been advanced by your over-enthusiastic correspondents whose sense of public duty seems to be gruesomely perverted. Let every right-minded person take them for what they are worth.

One of your correspondents wishes to know why preference is given even by Hindus to Parsis. It is not because these Hindus take the Parsis as "lovable" persons but they are obliged to do so by force of circumstances. It is the old Anglo-Indian argument over again. First, shut out certain communities for years together; train up the "Favoured Few" and then ask most innocently why those "Favoured Few" are better trained than the rest. If I wanted my cloth to be dyed a good shade of indigo I would go to a Jamli-Mohalla Mahomedan trained up for years past in the line and not to a novice Hindoo who may, for all that I know, spoil the cloth. Thus it is that the big Parsi mills having trained up only Parsis in their mills, the best available men are only Parsis in that line. If equal opportunities had been given to youths of the other communities, specially the hand-loom weaver class, who by inborn skill and by tradition are considered skilled weavers of India, these classes would have been equally creditable to India along with the Parsis. It is like feeding one child and not feeding another and then saying "Oh! how miserable the child looks." I will not ask for any further indulgence in this matter for there could be no sensible argument advanced in defence of a policy that denationalizes the spirit of Young India and creates in them a feeling of bitter resentment against those very people who are expected to work out their salvation.—Yours, etc.

KAPILRAM VAKIL,

Bombay Technical Laboratory,

27th May, 1916.

Why?

—Overheat the body and burden the digestion with wines and 'cups' when Horlick's is equally palatable and far more beneficial.

—You will like this clean, satisfying drink because it is 'quite different' from all others, gives no trouble to make, and is wonderfully re-vivifying.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores in 3 compact sizes.

FOR the Best ICE CREAM, use

SNOW

A purely vegetable product which makes **ICE CREAM** smoother and firmer and also increases its volume. Prevents the formation of icy crystals. No eggs necessary.

OF ALL DEALERS.

½ lb. tins. Re. 1-7 each.

¼ „ „ As. 12 „

SOLE AGENTS.

KOTHARI, SUTARIA

AND COMPANY,

Hummum Street, Fort,

BOMBAY.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE

ROYAL YAKUTI.

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for disease. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

JUMBLE SALE

TO BE HELD AT

ST. JOSEPH'S HOME

Reynolds Road, Agripada, Bombay.

From the 3rd till the 10th of June inclusive,

VARIETY OF

NEW FANCY WORKS, TOYS, Etc.,

GOVERNMENT

AUDITORS' EXAMINATIONS.

For Particulars Apply

THE LONDON COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE

RECOGNIZED BY GOVERNMENT

373, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST CASE.

MR. NARIMAN'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

MR. F. E. DINSHAH'S EVIDENCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, the Third Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada, a Memon, charged Nanabhoy Cowasji Engineer, lately managing clerk of Mr. Surajmal B. Mehta, solicitor, with criminal breach of trust in respect of certain hundis.

Mr. J. D. Davar with Mr. Nariman, of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji and Dinsha, and Mr. Mangaldas Mehta, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. S. G. Velinker with Mr. Rustomji Broacha of Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas, and Mr. P. K. Kotwal defended the accused.

Mr. S. B. Nariman was further cross-examined by Mr. Velinker.

Witness said that Messrs. Vatcha and Co., were attorneys for Dada in the suit between Dada and Mr. Surajmal. All Dada's papers in that suit were with his attorneys and witness had none of them. He did not ask Dada how far the objections and surcharges had proceeded before the Commissioner. Dada only told him that applications for adjournment had been made and refused. Witness understood him to mean that the matter had not proceeded at all before the Commissioner.

Did you ascertain the cause of Dada's anxiety to finish the matter?—Dada thought that if the matter were fully threshed out and if the defendant came out successful the consequences would be visited upon him for making a complaint to the Police.

His anxiety to get the suit settled was over the criminal charges before the Police?—Yes.

You can't say his principal reason was fear of a Police prosecution?—I can't say.

You didn't go into the merits of his case at all?—No. I was not asked to.

DID NOT ADVISE ON MERITS OF SUIT.

You didn't then think it your duty to inquire into the merits of the case before a withdrawal? My instructions were only to settle and get rid of the suit as early as possible. I never advised him on the merits of the suit as I was never asked to.

Did you feel it your duty as a solicitor to satisfy yourself about the merits of the case before eventually you took the step you did?—In view of the instructions he had given me I didn't think it my duty to do so.

We may take it that you didn't scrutinise the accounts at all then?—No.

Mr. Davar said it was Mr. Dinshaw and not Mr. Nariman who had gone into the accounts then.

Mr. Velinker: In that case were you aware that Dada gave an abject apology?

Witness: No apology was given. The terms were that he withdrew the suit, and expressed regret for having made allegations against Mr. Surajmal. I accordingly wrote out a letter of regret under Dada's instructions.

A SUGGESTED APOLOGY.

Was Dada willing to give this apology or did you press him to do so?—He himself expressed his willingness when I told him it was necessary to make an apology.

Then Dada didn't offer to make one?—I was given authority to settle the terms and when Mr. Dinshaw said there must be an expression of regret, I told Dada accordingly and the latter gave the letter.

This was given after Mr. Dinshaw insisted upon a letter of regret?—Mr. Dinshaw insisted upon having an apology, but after some discussion he said he would be satisfied with an expression of regret.

The consent terms and writing were put in?—Yes.

After this withdrawal you took Mr. Binning to the Commissioner of Police?—I did.

You instructed him as Counsel for Dada and took him there?—Yes.

How long was this after the withdrawal on the 11th February?—On the 2nd March 1916.

You went there to withdraw certain criminal proceedings initiated by Dada against Mr. Surajmal?—To personally present a letter which had been addressed to the Commissioner of Police, for a withdrawal.

Was that investigation being conducted by Mr. Morris?—I know that because the Commissioner sent for him.

"SUBJECTED TO GREAT HUMILIATION."

Had you then understood from Mr. Dinshaw how far these proceedings had gone?—No. What I understood was that Mr. Surajmal had been subjected to great humiliation by his having been examined and his account books looked into.

Had you understood from Mr. Dinshaw before the civil proceedings had been withdrawn how far they had proceeded?—He stated that the Police were busy examining the books and clients of Mr. Surajmal and that the C. I. D. had sent emissaries to Palanpur, the native place of Mr. Surajmal.

Before the civil proceedings were withdrawn had you understood from Mr. Dinshaw if they had proceeded before the Commissioner at the High Court?—Yes. He said they were funking the enquiry and had asked for adjournments which were refused and that it was proceeding *ex parte*.

When you appeared before the Commissioner of Police Mr. Morris was sent for?—Yes.

Did Mr. Morris object to the criminal proceedings being withdrawn?—I don't know.

Witness further said the Commissioner asked Mr. Morris what it was all about and the latter said it was about some cheques. Then the Commissioner told Mr. Morris that Mr. Binning said he had been told by the complainant that the complaint had been filed at the instigation of the accused and under a misapprehension and that the complainant did not want to proceed with it.

Mr. Velinker: Was Mr. Surajmal exceedingly desirous that the charges should be withdrawn?

The Magistrate: What has that get to do with this case?

Mr. Velinker: It has reference to Mr Surajmal's credit.

THE COMMISSIONER'S VIEW.

Witness, questioned by the Court, said the Commissioner was satisfied that the information had been presented under a misapprehension of facts and at the instigation of the accused.

Further cross-examined by Mr. Velinker, the witness said that on the 8th instant Chhotalal, clerk to Mr. Balubhai, pleader, came with Dada to witness' office and asked for a copy of the information filed in this case. The clerk told him it was arranged that Mr. Balubhai was to be instructed and that witness was to deliver up Counsel's brief. Witness handed over to him Counsel's brief containing a copy of the information. He had experience of Dada as a client since 1914. Questioned as to whether he agreed with Mr. Surajmal's estimate of Dada's veracity, witness said he had had no opportunity of judging Dada's character and veracity as Mr. Surajmal had had.

Have you found him a truthful person in his dealings with you?—Yes. Whenever he promises advances he brings them (Laughter).

MR. F. E. DINSHAH'S EVIDENCE

Mr. F. E. Dinshah of Messrs. Payne and Co., examined by Mr. Davar, said he had been a solicitor for about 20 years. He remembered the suit filed by Dada against Mr. Surajmal. In the beginning Mr. Surajmal acted for himself and after the consent order of reference witness came on the scene as his attorney. Witness carefully scrutinised Mr. Surajmal's accounts which witness then filed. Objections to the tune of Rs. 74,000 were filed by Messrs. Vatcha and Co. When the proceedings began before the Commissioner, Mr. Weldon for Dada started asking for postponements. They were refused and the matter proceeded *ex parte*. On the next day another application for adjournment was made which was refused as witness showed that Dada was well. The matter proceeded on the third day and Mr. Surajmal was cross-examined by Mr. Weldon Before the cross-examination commenced Mr. Nariman saw witness and requested him to settle the matter. Witness was opposed to any settlement because he thought Mr. Surajmal had been very badly treated, and reckless and false allegations had been made against him.

Mr Velinker objected to what Mr. Dinshaw thought going in.

WHY WITNESS WAS OPPOSED TO SETTLEMENT.

Witness, questioned by the Court, said his reasons for opposing the settlement were because Mr. Surajmal had been badly treated and reckless and false allegations had been made against him.

Mr. Velinker objected to this going in.

Witness, further examined, said Mr. Nariman, however, pressed him very hard and witness withdrew his objection. He gave Mr. Nariman an instance why he felt that the allegations were false. It was this. Mr. Surajmal in his account had debited certain sums of money as having been paid on the complainant's account and the complainant objected to that item. As a matter of fact there were proofs to show that not only had the amounts in question been paid to Nagindas Shroff on the complainant's behalf, on hundis, but Nagindas' agent, Wamanrao, had produced the hundis duly discharged. Witness saw those hundis. He was shown the item of Rs. 2,000 with reference to Nagindas' hundis, which he said was the item he had referred to. He mentioned the hundis to Mr. Nariman. Witness was shown the objections made by the complainant that the hundi had not been repaid. These were the two hundis discharged which were shown to him, he was not sure, whether by Wamanrao or by Mr. Surajmal. It was absolutely false that Mr. Surajmal was anxious to settle the suit because of the criminal information filed with the Police by Dada against him.

DADA'S ILLNESS.

Witness, cross-examined by Mr. Velinker, said that on the first day the reason given in support of the application for postponement of the hearing of the suit was that Dada was ill. Mr. Weldon produced a medical certificate from somebody from the G. T. Hospital that Dada was ill. Witness objected to that application saying Dada was not ill and had been going about that same morning and also because Dada's presence was not necessary. The Commissioner thought no case had been made out for a postponement. On the second day the doctor who had given the certificate was examined and cross-examined. The doctor said Dada had been his patient for several years, and was unable to attend. Thereupon witness led evidence to show that Dada had been seen moving about near the Small Causes' Court at the time his Counsel was making an application for postponement, on the previous day. The Commissioner refused the application and said Dada's presence was not necessary. The proceedings went on. Not a single objection had been disposed of by the 5th February, though evidence had been led up to objection No. 10 or beyond them, by then. A good many objections and all the surcharges were left untouched. Witness thought Mr. Surajmal handed him the hundis, and not Wamanrao. When the client was not sure or did not recollect whether a particular sum had been actually spent as accounted for by the other party, then he would object to the same and put the accounting party to strict proof thereof. 35, 40 and 43 were the only three items in which in the objections the party had expressly denied having received the amounts. He could not say whether these were the identical three items on which criminal proceedings were started against Mr. Surajmal by the C. I. D. He could not say whether Mr. Nariman saw him on the day on which the application for postponement in the High Court was refused. It might be even before that. It was about that time that Mr. Nariman saw him. He asked him to consent to a postponement in order to get a warrant for a change of attorneys. Mr. Nariman had some impressions of his own about the case but did not know the merits of the case. The merits of the counter-claim were discussed between witness, Mr. Nariman and Mr. Surajmal and the papers were then sent to Mr. Nariman. Mr. Nariman wanted to make the best bargain for costs for his client. He wrote several letters to the Commissioner of Police for Mr. Surajmal in the C. I. D. inquiry. He wanted to prosecute Dada for having brought a false complaint, but Mr. Nariman begged hard of him not to do so. Mr. Nariman said Dada was not responsible for the false complaint but the accused was and witness accepted the reason. Mr. Surajmal also gave him to understand that the accused was responsible for the false complaint. Dada and Mr. Surajmal never met during the negotiations for a settlement. Witness did not know if they met afterwards.

RE-EXAMINATION.

Re-examined by Mr. Davar, the witness said he understood from all the objections that the various payments were not admitted and that he had to prove them. He did not attach any importance to the language of the objections and he had to prove them as if they had not been admitted. Even if there had been a total denial there would have been no change in his method of proving. From 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. he was generally busy in his office and in ordinary cases he did not go before the Commissioner.

Witness said that now that his attention was drawn to it, he must say that as the objections were now drawn they might have been intended to bring out the distinction between an express denial and what was not expressly denied.

The further hearing was adjourned.

DEATHS FROM ANTI-TYPHOID INOCULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In his Report on "Public Health in India" during 1914, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India puffs anti-typhoid inoculation and gives statistics of the operations performed on British soldiers in India. May I, however, inquire if cases of injuries or deaths from inoculation have occurred among soldiers here? In England deaths of soldiers from inoculation have been frequently recorded the latest victim of this medical fad being a young soldier whose sad case is fully reported in the "Yorkshire Post" of March 29 from which I quote the following extract:—

"The death of a young soldier at Pickering was the subject of an inquiry yesterday before Dr. J. Porter, North Riding Coroner and a jury. The deceased, Arthur Hardwick (21) belonged to the 3rd Battalion Yorkshire Regiment. He was inoculated by an Army doctor on Friday and went on leave the same day. Next morning he became ill. He became worse during the day and a doctor saw him in the evening. On Sunday he was in a state of collapse and died on Monday morning. A witness named Sidney Pearson, in reply to the foreman of the jury said Hardwick blamed the inoculation for the condition he was in. He told witness never to be inoculated, it had taken hold of him so much. Dr. John Kelly of Pickering said he saw Hardwick on Saturday night. He was delirious. He complained about the inoculation. Witness saw his arm which was swollen and inflamed. On Sunday he was in a state of utter collapse with acute vomiting. In witness's opinion the cause of death was toxoemia, due to the inoculation. The foreman of the jury, after consultation, said the jury wished to uphold the opinion of the medical men who saw the deceased, which was that he died from the effects of inoculation. Eventually the jury returned a verdict of "Died from toxoemia, following inoculation."

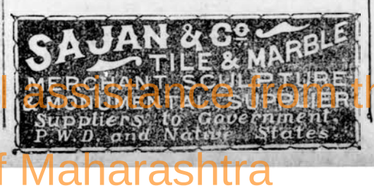
It is earnestly to be hoped that Private Hardwick's advice to his friend Pearson "Never to be inoculated" will be followed generally.

The noteworthy feature is that the pro-vaccinist London Press has ignored it. Two other soldiers, inoculated at the same time have also died whose inquests were held at Redcar but the matter is kept out of the Press. The boycott is undoubtedly intentional. By systematic *suggestio falsi, suppressio veri* every effort is made to conceal the truth regarding inoculation seeing the light of day and I warn your readers against swallowing as gospel the puffs of inoculation which appear in official reports and in the Press. In the end permit me to direct public attention to the following comments on the above case of the London "Abolitionist" (32, Charing Cross, London, S.W.)

"How many murders are yet to be committed before the whole country rises in revolution against the tyranny of the inoculating school? The physique of the British Army is being deteriorated by this senseless practice and some of the finest young fellows who have offered themselves to their country are now lying in their graves who would still be fighting over battles had not some mysterious disorder stricken them down suspiciously soon after their inoculation. But occasionally a death occurs when doubt is impossible; when even a medical man is found who could not face that his own conscience should he be tempted to lie over his diagnosis—and what a temptation it must be! Then, falsification being out of the question, concealment is the order of the day. The great bulk of the people hear nothing but falsehood and advertisement, which they mistake for disinterested truth. If the Army doctors were given the liabilities of an Insurance Society and made to compensate those whose health is broken and to sacrifice even a year's salary as a premium on the lives destroyed by their fetish, they might less light-heartedly impose it upon the young and confiding. In that case, instead of enforcing it by means of curses and punishments bestowed upon the objectors, we fancy that the ordinary medical officer would require from the soldier a signed assurance of his wish to be inoculated as a safeguard for himself."—Yours etc.

P. H.

Bombay, 26th May, 1916.



THE LOVE OF PRECIOUS STONES

is deeply implanted in the human heart, and the cause of this must be sought not only in their coloring and brilliancy but also in their durability. All the fair colors of flowers and foliage and even the blue of the sky and the glory of the sunset clouds, only last for a short time and subject to continual change, but the sheen and coloration of precious stones are the same to-day as they were thousands of years ago and will be for thousands of years to come. In a world of change this permanence has a charm of its own that was easily appreciated.

Telephone No. 2236.

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE

Est. 1894.

1. Our Free Advice.
2. Our Fascilities.
3. Our Show Room of Ready-made Jewellery.
4. Our Collections of Diamonds and Precious Gems.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI & Co.,

Opp. Kalbadevi Post, BOMBAY.

NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA

are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

HUXLEY'S "Ner-Vigor"

A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., London.

SQUIBB'S

AGUE SPECIFIC.

THE SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR

MALARIA AND FEVERS.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

NEW EDITION.

NEARLY READY. WILL BE OUT SHORTLY.

A COMMENTARY

ON

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE

NEW EDITION OF THE CODE OF 1908

REVISED AND ENLARGED AND BROUGHT UP-TO-DATE

BY

D. F. MULLA, M.A., LL.B.

Advocate, High Cour, Bombay.

6th EDITION, 1916.

Price Rs. 11.

"It is undoubtedly superior to any other existing Edition of the Code.—LAW QUARTERLY REVIEW.

It seems hard for the purpose of up-to-date knowledge of the Law of Civil Courts practice in India to hit upon a work better suited than Mr. Mulla's Edition of the Code.'—BOMBAY LAW REPORTER.

ORDERS REGISTERED BY

N. M. TRIPATHI & Co.

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balance over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approval securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:

Alice Building Esplanade Road, Bombay.

POCHKHANAWALA,

Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

MOTORISTS say—

USE ONLY **B. O. C. PETROL**, because you never get less quantity. For the value you pay, you get exact quantity and the ***Best, Genuine Quality.***

USE ONLY Those **TYRES** which, from past record, guarantee you perfect satisfaction. "**DUNLOPS**" assure you of that.

We undertake to supply you **B. O. C. PETROL, DUNLOP TYRES**,--other tyres too--and, in fact, all what you require for your Motor cars.

Do not please throw away your old covers and tubes thinking they are useless for further use. Send them on for our inspection. We may put you in the way to make a further use of them.

THE PETROL SUPPLYING Co.

LAMINGTON ROAD, Telephone 3010.

CAUSEWAY, COLABA. Telephone No. 861.

LEATHER BELTINGS.

Please buy our Beltings as they have hitherto been well patronised by the principal Mills and Ginning Factories.

SINGLE LEATHER BELTINGS.

	Dark Colour	Bright Colour.
1" to 2½"	@ Rs. 2 0 0 per lb.	@ Rs. 2 3 0 per lb.
3" to 4"	@ „ 2 4 0 „	@ „ 2 7 0 „
5" to 6"	@ „ 2 8 0 „	@ „ 2 11 0 „

SUTOR & Co.,

TAJ BUILDINGS,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

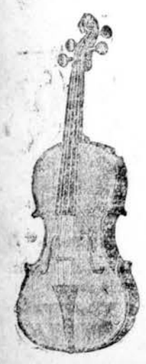
AMRUTANJAN

BEST INDIAN PAIN BALM

Price 8 Annas per Bottle

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT

109, Frere Road, BOMBAY



PIANOS & ORGANS MUSIC

Stringed Instruments of all kinds.

Military Band Instruments and Appurtenances.

Mouth Organs at Rs. 2-4 each.

Fresh Strings of best quality every second Mail.

SOUNDY & Co. BOMBAY.

(Established over 56 years.)

WEBSTER'S REVISED UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY

Of the English Language

Together with a Department of New Words

MANY VALUABLE SPECIALS FEATURES.

Price Rs. 15-12.

One Volume. Strongly Bound in Cloth Marbled Edges with Thumb Index. More than 2,000 pages

1914.

	Rs. a.
Laughlin: Principles of Money ...	12 0
Hobson: Export of Capital ...	5 10
Fullerton: Problems of Power ...	5 10
Marshall: Our Empire Story ...	5 10
Hall: Love's Legend	7 8
Vizetelly: My Adventures in the Commune	9 6
Jane: The British Battle Fleet.	7 8
Marshall: Our Island Story ...	5 10
Elizabeth O'Neill: The World's Story	5 10
Charles Tower: Changing Germany.	5 10
Dawson: Evolution of Modern Germany.	8 12
Exner: Japan as I saw It ...	5 10
Walter Wood: The Battleship ...	9 6
Who's Who 1915	11 4
Statesman's Year Book	7 14
Holmes: In Defence of What Might Be	3 6
Baker: The Passing of the Turkish Empire in Europe	12 0
Festing: Strangers within the Gates, The Struggle for Supremacy in India after the Break up of the Mughal Empire ...	5 10
Fisher: Pan-Germanism ...	0 12
Urobenius: German Empire's Hour of Destiny	1 8
Pemberton: Shakespeare and Sir Walter Raleigh	4 8
Slater: Making of Modern England ... ...net.	7 8
Tower: Essays, Political and Historical	4 8
Nevinson: Essays on Rebellion ...	4 8
Collier: Germany and the Germans.	5 10
Collier: England and the English.	5 10
Walpole: Essays, Political and Biographical	7 14
Dimnet: France Herself Again ...	12 0
Duncan-Johnston: With the British Red Cross in Turkey...	3 12
Guerber: Myths of Norsemen ...	5 10
Davis: Myths and Legends of Japan	5 10
Ebbutt: Hero Myths and Legends of British Race	5 10
Nivedita and Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy: Myths of the Hindus and Buddhists	11 4
Lang: Poetry of Empire, Nineteen Centuries of British History ...	2 10
Prince von Bulow: Imperial Germany	1 8

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON

BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS,

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,

Oculists, Scientific Refractionists and MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS

MANUFACTURERS and SUPPLIERS OF THE PATENTED

the invisible bi-focal "KRYPTOK" one-piece lens.

and all kinds of lenses from pebbles, and from best quality crown glass, also tinted lenses, smoke, euphos, amber, blue, etc.

TORIC LENSES MADE TO ANY PRESCRIPTION.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR.

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST, with 26 years experience in sight-testing retinoscopically. Holds exceptional testimonials from the most eminent and enlightened citizens of Bombay and the Presidency.

SERVICES OF A RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON FREE.

No. (7) 879, Hornby Row, BOMBAY.

opp. Govt. Telegraph Office. FORT.

SAVE BOTH.....
TIME & MONEY
By Using.....
ATANK NIGRAH PILLS.

They cure Constipation, Brainfag, Mental and Physical weakness and will promote your health.

Write us for prices and other particulars.

VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Jamnagar, Kathiawar
and
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

OMEGA WATCHES

"In the World's Pocket" and high in the World's Esteem

ABRECHT & CO.
Sole Agents India & Burma.

HEAD OFFICE--CALCUTTA.
289, Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.
OR
Can be had or else from all respectable Watch Dealers in India and Burma.

Build-up YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.

"We cannot speak too highly of it." *Lancet*

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy for

TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, &c.

the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.
Has stood the test of 80 YEARS. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

MONGINI BROTHERS

FOR
WEDDING CHRISTENING, BIRTHDAY AND
PRESENTATION CAKES.

62, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Printed and published by JOHN F. TITUS, for THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER Co., Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Madows Street, Fort, Bombay.